

The March of Nations

By Rufus Steele

Geneva Will Talk Arms Again
Germany May Return to League
Wallace Has Farm Export Plan
Britain Will House Workers
Brigands Capture Sven Hedin
Hollywood Yields Another Inch

GENEVA stirs over two important pieces of news. It is announced that the Disarmament Conference will be convened by President Arthur Henderson in September, and it is understood that Germany is prepared to return both to that conference and the League of Nations. The tour of European capitals by French Foreign Minister Louis Barthou, climaxing in his reaching some agreement with Britain, gives the question of disarmament new weight. Germany's virtual disbandment of the Nazi Storm Troopers alters its position and may be the answer to France's contention that the Brown Shirts must be counted as soldiers. Germany's withdrawal from the League gave it only a momentary advantage and it is believed eager to return if allowed to without humiliation—Germany's ideal of a self-sufficient state has failed to work.

Geneva believes the French-British parity in London has borne significant results. Barthou returns to Paris with Britain's alleged consent to a French-Russian agreement which may be regarded as strengthening the "ring" Germany feels is being built around it. This may make Berlin more willing to join in again at Geneva. If France or Britain were attacked by a third power the unattached one would doubtless have to come to the other's aid by reason of their geographical positions and necessities, but Britain, apparently, will not make the formal security pact France desires. Such a pact would make France too strong—France might become too intolerant toward its other neighbors.

The American Institute of Cooperation here Secretary of Agriculture Wallace's policy to reopen foreign markets to American farmers. This would be done, under the new liberty allowed the President, by lowering tariff walls for the countries agreeing to absorb the farm products and the substantial admission of foreign competition. Tariffs lowered would be those which protect monopolies and tariffs covering industries not actually profitable. Such a move invites powerful opposition. But the farmer knows that somehow he must get that market abroad.

Britain plans to follow the example of the United States in sponsoring nation-wide building of homes for workers. The project, as submitted to the Government, sets up a non-political commission to supply within 10 years 1,000,000 houses to be rented to workers at not more than 10 shillings a week. The commission would secure land, raise funds. It would loan 90 per cent of the cost to utility societies in communities. The British plan gives a good house at low rent—The American plan helps the worker into a home he can own.

Chicago sees the National Costume Association send its members home to turn out the most elaborate fancy costumes seen in years. Reports showed a tremendous revival of public interest. Masked balls, Shakespearean plays, comic operas, school and church pageants and amateur theatricals are voicing this demand for authentic costumes. The designers will show originality in modern color schemes. The slogan is "More gay costumes for Americans"—Because recuperating America is in sudden mood to wear them.

China reports Dr. Sven Hedin, famous Swedish explorer, and his party captured by brigands in Turkistan. He traveled in five motorcars over the ancient Asia-Europe silk caravan route traversed by Marco Polo centuries ago. In many years of exploring and hunting Central Asia Dr. Hedin has had frequent clashes with bandits. Savage, conflicting forces about him make rescue difficult, but he has one promising advantage—This courageous adventurer who first invaded Tibet can outthink the lot.

Hollywood gives another inch. Ten leading motion picture producing companies announce that any theater may refuse to exhibit any picture released before July 15 if there is a community protest against it on moral grounds, without paying the contract rental. After July 15 the industry's new censor is expected to halt indecent films. This is the first time the exhibitor has been able to escape the iron book blocking contract, but the decency crusaders give it little importance—Clean pictures will have to begin not at the outlet, but at the source.

Provincetown, Mass., welcomes a visit by the scouting force of the U. S. Navy. The 9000 officers and men of 32 fighting ships will be shown the relics of the Pilgrims, who first landed here in 1620, but prim Provincetown will remember its manners—it will not tell the seadogs the Pilgrims might approve neither their nor the things their iron ships are built to do.

Keep Surplus Income at Work To Avert Communism in U. S., Coyle Demands at Wellesley

Distribution Without Building Up More Debt Urged by Federal Spending for 'Services' to Attain An Adjusted Capitalism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
WELLESLEY, Mass., July 12—Idle money represents idle men and both should be put to work without building up debt. Because Mr. David C. Coyle, engineer and lecturer, speaking last night at the second Summer Institute for Social Progress, believes this to be true, he proposes a bold plan for keeping surplus income continually at work by a drastic reorganization of the tax structure.

Capitalism that has been sent sprawling into bankruptcy and depression so often by a ruthless debt load, must in the future see that the surplus income stays out of debt and remains in the channels of active purchasing power, he declared. To accomplish this objective the educator proposed the following:

1. That surplus income go to support President Roosevelt's social program. Money given out in pensions and insurance is money put into circulation and not into debt, because it would not have to be paid back.
2. Drastic raising of income taxes in the higher brackets and a corresponding decrease in sales taxes and those taxes paid by the poorer citizens.
3. Establishment of a broad plan of governmental expenditures for

President Plans To Return to U. S. Via Portland, Ore.

Will Land There Aug. 3, Inspect Work on Dams, Land in Capital Aug. 10

WASHINGTON, July 12—The President will depart at Portland, Ore., on the morning of Aug. 3, leaving immediately for an inspection trip of Bonneville Dam. Several hours will be spent at the construction site before the journey is resumed to Soap Lake, Wash., by way of Spokane.

From Soap Lake the President will motor to Coulee Dam, for an inspection of this project, leaving by train late in the afternoon for Glacier Park, where he will detain for a motor trip over the new Going-to-the-Sun Highway, which crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass. Early on the morning of Aug. 6 the party will take the train at Glacier Park for Glasgow, Mont., from which point a motor trip will be made to Fort Peck for inspection of the FWA project there. A stop will be made at Devil's Lake, N. D., for the purpose of viewing the subsidence of the water table there.

From there the presidential train will go to Rochester, Minn., by way of St. Paul. At Rochester the President will participate in the American Legion tribute to the two Doctors Mayo. In the afternoon, the President will board a boat on the Mississippi for the purpose of inspecting the dams and upper river developments. On Aug. 9 the President will deliver the one formal address of his trip at Green Bay, Wis. At the Mayo celebration and at Glacier Park he may make brief talks.

The trip to Washington will be by way of Chicago, with the train scheduled to arrive in the capital about noon on Aug. 10.

BALBOA, C. Z., July 12 (AP)—Suntanned and happy, President Roosevelt drove for an hour today over this Canal Zone government reservation, and in a talk with newspaper men before leaving for Hawaii, said: "I am having a perfectly grand time."

He was making ready for the longest run of his vacation cruise, out across the Pacific to Hawaii. The President said he had signed only about half a dozen official papers since leaving the capital, and was giving most of his time to inspection and relaxation.

Asked about a report that Brig-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson was recommending that a commission take over the work of the NRA, he said he expected General Johnson to continue with the NRA after returning from a vacation trip to visit his mother in Colorado.

As for the future administration of the NRA the President smiled and remarked that remained for the future to determine.

Then he spoke about the great fishing ground in prospect for tomorrow evening at Cocos Island out in the Pacific.

After a luncheon today with President Arias of Panama he drove about the city and to old Panama, returning to the U. S. S. Houston for a 5 o'clock departure.

Last night he was driven to the Presidential Palace at Panama, where he was the dinner guest of President Arias.

"The canal serves all nations in needs of peaceful commerce," Mr. Roosevelt said. "The United States is, therefore, a trustee for all the world in its peaceful maintenance."

The President expressed his hope of friendly cooperation between the two countries, while President Arias said mutual problems were being considered with "a spirit of sympathetic understanding and friendly cooperation."

Wallace Backs Tariff Trading To Aid Farmer

Secretary of Agriculture Says Many Industries Are Overprotected

Johnson in Action

Says NRA Put Thousands to Work—Fixes Time for Completed Codes

By Frederick W. Carr

MADISON, Wis., July 12—A new tariff policy for the United States was elaborated here last night by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, addressing the American Institute of Cooperation.

His aim is to purchase the reopening of foreign markets for American agriculture by the lowering of tariff walls on selected industries and the substantial admission of foreign competition.

Four types of industry were named by Secretary Wallace for tariff bargaining with other countries. They were:

1. Industries producing commodities in the United States under conditions of monopoly or partial monopoly.
2. Industries which are capable of successfully meeting foreign competition in the domestic market but are nevertheless protected by high tariff duties.
3. Minor industries which tariff protection has failed to develop because they are not suited to American conditions.
4. Industries in which American productive abilities are least effective and which need the highest degree of tariff protection to enable them to meet foreign competition.

Restoration of Agriculture

By offering American imports in these fields to foreign nations, Secretary Wallace hopes to win trade agreements multiplying the exports of American farm products as a vital factor in the restoration of American agriculture.

"We have in the United States a number of tariff-protected monopolies, cases in which the tariff duty is higher than would be necessary to enable the domestic producer to meet foreign competition," said Mr. Wallace. "Such duties have enabled the monopolists to maintain prices at unduly high levels and to restrict output—and hence also employment—unduly."

"Those commodities of which the prices have been held relatively high during the depression owing to inadequate competition should be among our first choices for sacrifice in tariff bargaining. The producers of these goods will be forced to lower their prices in order to meet foreign competition, but at lower prices they will be able to sell a larger volume of goods. Hence employment in the industries producing these goods may actually increase."

Spreading of Overhead
"The sacrifice will here be made, not by labor, but by those who have been earning monopoly profits or who have minimized their losses"

Methodists Sustain Student Opposition To Military Training

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Objections to compulsory military training, raised by students at Ohio State University, have been sustained by the Board of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it is announced here by the Rev. Robert Leonard Tucker.

The Board of Bishops is the body which interprets the law and practices of the Methodist Church between sessions of the general conference, the sovereign body of the church.

The board stated, the Rev. Mr. Tucker said, that "to refuse granting of exemption to Methodist students having conscientious objections to compulsory military training is to deny Methodists their religious rights of conscience."

The board of education of the church, according to the announcement, is preparing publicity and a program of action to aid in the fight against compulsory military training as prevalent in many colleges and universities in the United States.

Mountaineer Sells Coin Worth Thousands for \$2

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 12 (AP)—A Kentucky mountaineer sought to exchange an old coin for currency more readily negotiable. Misled by the sign, "United Bank Building," he wandered into the office of a Cincinnati coin collector, Thomas G. Melish, yesterday. The numismatist felt sorry for him, gave him \$2 for the coin. The Kentucky vanished. Only then, said Melish, did he examine the coin closely. It was an 1804 silver dollar. Only 13 are known to exist. The last one to be sold brought \$2500.

Ohio Strike Reflects Farm Unrest

A. F. of L. Takes Weeds Under Wing in Fight for Higher Wages

The following is an eyewitness story of a dramatic incident in one of the strike centers in the United States where labor problems are acute, written by Mr. Canham, chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, who is touring the country to report conditions as he finds them.

By Erwin D. Canham

SCIOA MARSH, Hardin County, Ohio, July 12—Mr. Edward Lamb, a young Toledo labor lawyer, and I, didn't really care to order our supper in any of the cafes near the Kenton courthouse here last night. I was an innocent bystander, guilty only of being in Mr. Lamb's company. But he had just been handling the most harrowing array of jibes and insults I have ever heard in a courtroom. He had also assisted, during the last few days, in the organization of the first labor union of farm workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in the history of the United States.

Under these circumstances Mr. Lamb figured it would be healthier to postpone supper until we got 15 or 20 miles away. It had been his courtroom function, by means of the jibes and accusations, "to convince labor that it can't get a square deal in an American court." That's a broad enough assertion, but last night's case was relevant.

Most Unusual Strike
We were in the midst of what I am sure is the most unusual strike in the United States today. Certainly it is dramatic, certainly it is

NRA Sets Time For Completion Of Trade Codes

Industries Must Act by Aug. 10—Clean-Up of Work Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12—Burdened and harassed almost beyond endurance by the apparent interminability of the code-making process, the NRA had today fixed Aug. 10 as a deadline for the completion of codes for 262 industries not yet registered under the industrial recovery program.

Brig-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson promulgated the orders necessary for this cleanup of the codification job late last night just before starting out by airplane on the first leg of a combination vacation and speech-making tour which may turn out to have been his swan song as recovery administrator.

His orders included provisions for completion of as many individual codes as possible within the next 15 days, a blanket code for industries not codified within this period, a general NRA code authority to handle all industries under the blanket code without expense to such industries, and the relief of most of NRA's personnel from routine work so that it may concentrate on the "cleanup" job.

Three of the General's assistants were specifically delegated to superintend the task with private instructions to have it completed if possible by the time the General returns to Washington. He wants to have his hands free to work out a reorganization of the NRA in accordance with a plan now under study by President Roosevelt which the General expects will be approved.

The official NRA statement on the move to get codification completed made the point that it is not the NRA's intention to force every small industry in the country under codes. But this loophole for those seeking

Sven Hedin Reported Recaptured By Chinese Bandits in Sinkiang

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 12—Dr. Sven Hedin, who is reported to have been recaptured by Chinese bandits in Sinkiang, had completed the outward half of a 4000-mile journey through central Asia and was on his way back to Nanking.

The noted Swedish explorer and his party of nine are believed to be captives of the Moslem General, Ma Chung-ying, who was once before Dr. Hedin's captor when he held him for three weeks last March.

Dr. Hedin set out last October from Kweihua in North China to lead an expedition of experts in investigating possibilities of building motor roads to link Central Asia with China proper. Months of silence followed, while it was known that the expedition was near the area of the Sinkiang rebellion, of which practically no first-hand news had hitherto reached Europe.

Early in March, according to a telegram received here from Dr. Hedin himself, the party entered the town of Koria. The countryside around bore plain traces of ravages of war. Inside the town roamed undisciplined soldiers looting and fighting. The soldiers refused to approve the party's papers signed

Labor Peace Looms For San Francisco

By the Associated Press

SHIPOWNERS and employers involved in the Pacific coast's drawn-out strike of 22,000 longshoremen last night agreed to arbitrate as the threat of a general strike of 100,000 coastal union employees was intensified by violence.

Longshoremen's officers said the arbitration proposal would be submitted to the membership for a referendum. Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, chairman of President Roosevelt's labor disputes board, was optimistic with the statement that "the greatest hurdle was over."

storing up precedents. And, since strikes are the insistent, challenging phenomenon of this summer of 1934, I felt that I had come from Washington to the right place.

For here, 75 miles out from Toledo, I saw from the ground up an affair which is making American labor history. Washington has recognized the gravity of this dispute, and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, had ordered an investigation of working conditions.

It is the strike of the Scioto onion growers. This broad and rich black marsh, with cultivated fields covering 17,000 acres, claims to be the onion center of the world. About one-third of America's onion supply comes from this area.

Some 900 workers on the marsh lands have been paid from 7 cents to 12 cents an hour for work weeding onions. Many of them live in company "houses" for which they pay two days work a week. I put "houses" in quotes because they aren't houses. They are hovels. I saw plenty of these shanties, perched 10 or 12 feet square, in which

Big Industrial Terminal Looms

Police Ready for Hurry Calls Booming Shoe Trade Forecast

Mayor Mansfield Indorses Federal Loan for Harbor Development—Gain in 'El Riders Cuts Deficit—Ely Denies Pardon to Ponzi

The Boston Day

Since May 14, 1932 Boston has looked expectantly out over its harbor each morning, watching vainly for promised terminal developments. On that day two years ago Governor Ely signed a legislative act providing for projects preparatory to establishment of a \$20,000,000 terminal on Dorchester's "cow pasture" district.

The plan had been proposed by the American International Terminal Corporation, would involve dredging a 35-foot channel through Dorchester Bay across to the Dorchester mud flats, building necessary sea walls, reclaiming about 8,000,000 square feet of mud land, and the laying out and building of a little industrial community.

The project went from conference to board to conference, languished somewhere in between. Recently the corporation applied for a \$20,000,000 loan from the Federal Government, so the Public Works Administration at Washington took it up.

Today Boston's Mayor Mansfield wired to Public Works Administrator Harold Ickes, endorsing the project, urging approval of the loan. The plan, Mr. Mansfield points out, will result in location of many new industries in Boston, and permanent employment of many, put from 3000 to 4000 to work at once in construction, help private business in the neighborhood.

Furthermore, he says, it wouldn't compete with existing properties or industries, privately or publicly owned, and would cost Boston little

Ponzi Back Behind Bars

Charles Ponzi, "ace" swindler, who walked out of Charlestown prison a while ago after serving a 12-year term for embezzlement, found himself again in custody today.

He has been trying to avert deportation to Italy ordered because of his criminal record. As a step in this process he asked Governor Ely to give him a full pardon. Today His Excellency refused such a pardon. Thereupon Ponzi, having reached the time limit set by immigration officials for surrendering for deportation, gave himself up at the federal office.

But now he says he will apply for a writ of habeas corpus, next will appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Legal maneuvering, he expects, will give a few more months in the United States anyway.

City Affairs
'El Again Cuts Losses
Boston's subway, elevated, and surface car lines are a big help in getting from one place to another in the city. But for years they have annually presented the problem of making money besides those who ride pay for their maintenance and operation. A huge deficit each year has been expected, has been forthcoming.

But this deficit has been getting smaller of late. Its very decrease has been regarded almost as would be an

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Court Accused of Harsh Handling of Speakers Against 7c Wage

families, including from five to eight persons, live.

I saw one such "double house" in which two families, 12 people, exist. There was scarcely any floor, no sanitary facilities, and I have never seen a hovel in a western European country so degrading a nature. Many of the onion-weeders live here the year round, and when the winter winds come down off Lake Erie, later blow up the dusty topsell into a Saharan blanket, conditions must be horrible. I should like to emphasize these conditions, because they are factual, and there can be no two interpretations of their degradation.

The workers are mostly Americans, some of them of eastern and distinguished lineage, who have drifted up here from Kentucky. They are fine types—sturdy, strong, well-spoken, proud, dignified, intelligent, and level-headed. Their leader was a handsome young fellow, with a collar "ad" profile, well-kept alert, wearing a big Masonic ring on his finger.

Now, the people struck against their 7-12-cent wage scale, just three weeks ago. They ask 35 cents an hour. The American Federation of Labor rushed in organizers and established its first union of farm laborers in the country, officially The Agricultural Workers' Union, Subsidiary of the A. F. of L.

Rockets Afire to Whiz
And this set off the fireworks. The growers, who might have reached a compromise settlement with the workers (probably at a far lower rate than was demanded), absolutely refuse to deal with the union leaders. They consider farm unionization to

Recovery

"Rump" Shoe Fair Closes

Boston's "rump" Shoe Fair closed officially at 6 o'clock last night. But the buyers didn't go home. They stayed on and continued to buy. There were so many of them and they were so persistent that a number of manufacturers kept their showrooms in the Hotel Statler and Copley Plaza open far into the night. And some exhibitors say they will continue their headquarters here for several days. At least until the buyers are satisfied.

The three-day show proved an unprecedented success, sponsors declare. There were more exhibitors, more buyers than before. And as a result of the show they foresee a booming fall shoe trade.

Says Mr. Francis B. Masterson, Boston manufacturer and president of the National Association of Shoe Wholesalers: "Nothing like this ever happened before in a New England trade show."

Official Washington has made no comment, but there are those in the New England shoe industry who say federal code authorities must be wondering if their ban on any feathering shoe sale out of New York was as effective move. The local show, holding forth in spite of the federal edict, charged no admission fee.

Silent Shining Guns
The long glistering guns were conspicuous by their size and silence. The muzzles were stopped with gleaming brass plugs. There was no saluting—just the steady movement of the file as it followed the flagship and came to anchor. First the Indianapolis and then the Chicago, flagship of the commander of cruisers; the Northampton, flagship of the commander of cruiser division four; the Chester, Pensacola and the rest of the 10,000 ton "clippers" followed by the Omaha, flagship of the destroyer commander, and then the 1000-ton scouts themselves—a score of fighting ships.

Each ship came up to mooring berth in perfect precision. Anchors went down with a rattle and splash, then the fleet was ready to receive the welcoming committee, headed by Mr. Frank Barnett, selectman, waiting at the long pier. First is the visit of port officials, then a return visit of the vice-admiral and staff within 24 hours, and tomorrow or Saturday a parade of the 9000 sailors carrying official for surrendering for deportation, gave himself up at the federal office.

But now he says he will apply for a writ of habeas corpus, next will appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Legal maneuvering, he expects, will give a few more months in the United States anyway.

Naval History Near By
Away in on the mainland is the harbor at Plymouth, with its landing rock—mute symbol of America's brave beginning. And not many leagues to the eastward is the ocean arena where the frigate Chesapeake engaged his Britannic Majesty's ship Shannon in the war for America's freedom on the seas. And there it

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Navy Anchors Drop to Cheers Of Bay State

Greyhounds of U. S. Fleet Welcomed in Harbor Decked in Flags

Thousands of Visitors

Cruisers and Destroyers Sail Near Spot Rich in Naval History

By Harlan Trott

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., July 12—The swift left arm of the United States—the navy's scouting force—swept into Massachusetts Bay today in the greatest naval show the old Bay State has seen since Dewey's victorious armada came home from the war with Spain.

Thirty-two fighting ships and their floating train steamed into Provincetown this afternoon while thousands of visitors joined the populace in a prolonged welcome to Vice Admiral Edward Hale Campbell and his 9000 officers and men who will be based here for the next few weeks.

Prim old Provincetown, a colonial dame among American communities, completely forsook her pristine sedateness today and paraded flag-beecked Commercial Street with a bluejacket on either arm. Even its justly celebrated company of artists and playwrights must take a back seat for the next few days while the navy holds the center of the stage with a round of parades, reviews, official visitations, salutes and speeches. For color and drama of a different sort enthrall Provincetown today.

Sharp Prows Knife Swells
The parade to port was a smashing climax to the expectancy which all morning kept Provincetown's holiday crowd on its toes. By noon the fleet was off Highland Light, the heavy cruisers leading, the destroyers bringing up the foaming end of the mile-long wake.

The sea was smooth and there was only a trace of a swell into which the leaning prows of the cruisers knifed with a slow rhythmic rising and falling. Off the Highland a lazy column, bound to the southward, broke the monotony of the lonely jaunt up the beach by dipping her flag to the leading cruiser. There was a gap in the cruiser line between the seventh and the last of the heavier ships, indicating that one of the light cruisers had dropped out of the mile-long wake.

Word that the fleet was round the "back shore" and making for Race Point at the entrance to the harbor started a hasty skelter of sight-seers from water-front shops and restaurants. All eyes were fixed on the lighthouse as bystanders caught sight of the fighting top of a ship creeping in slowly along the crests of the sand dunes beyond the Race.

Other mastheads came into view and then at 1:50 the bow of the leader itself. It was the heavy cruiser Indianapolis, flagship of Admiral Campbell. One by one the ships came into view, gray grim wreaths of fighting craft. Code flags fluttered containing gay signals from the bridge of the Indianapolis. And above them the blue, three-starred flag of the admiral commanding, snapped in the clean sea breeze.

The long glistering guns were conspicuous by their size and silence. The muzzles were stopped with gleaming brass plugs. There was no saluting—just the steady movement of the file as it followed the flagship and came to anchor. First the Indianapolis and then the Chicago, flagship of the commander of cruisers; the Northampton, flagship of the commander of cruiser division four; the Chester, Pensacola and the rest of the 10,000 ton "clippers" followed by the Omaha, flagship of the destroyer commander, and then the 1000-ton scouts themselves—a score of fighting ships.

Each ship came up to mooring berth in perfect precision. Anchors went down with a rattle and splash, then the fleet was ready to receive the welcoming committee, headed by Mr. Frank Barnett, selectman, waiting at the long pier. First is the visit of port officials, then a return visit of the vice-admiral and staff within 24 hours, and tomorrow or Saturday a parade of the 9000 sailors carrying official for surrendering for deportation, gave himself up at the federal office.

But now he says he will apply for a writ of habeas corpus, next will appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Legal maneuvering, he expects, will give a few more months in the United States anyway.

Naval History Near By
Away in on the mainland is the harbor at Plymouth, with its landing rock—mute symbol of America's brave beginning. And not many leagues to the eastward is the ocean arena where the frigate Chesapeake engaged his Britannic Majesty's ship Shannon in the war for America's freedom on the seas. And there it

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

President Cuts Trip Speeches Navy Defends Sea Mastodons Home Repair Leads in Housing

Roosevelt Bars Campaign of Oratory in Support of
NRA Policies—Future of Dirigibles in Doubt
—PWA Funds Going Fast

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The New Deal will have to speak for itself. Original plans for an extensive campaign of interpretative and defensive speeches by all the major lights of the Administration have been scrapped.

This became apparent today when White House publication of the President's itinerary for the return trip from the Pacific coast revealed only one speech and two brief talks. Changes may be made. But a coordinated administration charge against New Deal enemies is for the moment at least out of the picture.

Mr. Roosevelt's curtailment of his own speaking program was the logical sequence to the muzzling of several of his over-enthusiastic subordinates. Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson had wanted to get out on the firing line and answer every charge made against his NRA. It is rumored that Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, who can use as explosive English when provoked as

the NRA chief, also had some fiery oratory ready. But Mr. Hopkins has gone to Europe and General Johnson's speaking tour has been whittled down to the barest minimum. Similarly, other would-be new-ideal defenders have been discouraged.

While the President's itinerary provided the political sensation of the day, the new housing administration lost no time in getting the modernization division of its organization in shape. The armaments issue waxed heated with aviation policy in a turmoil, the navy hopelessly drafted plans for a new battleship and Senator Pope of Idaho attacked the du Pont Company, and the PWA set a new record for spending its millions.

Home Repair Chief: Laying stress on the repair and modernization phases of the new federal housing program, Mr. James A. Moffett, new housing administrator, appointed Mr. Albert Lytle Deane, president of the General Motors Holding Corporation, to be first deputy administrator in charge of the work. Mr. Deane has been in Washington since April, working with Mr. Frank Walker, director of the National Emergency Council, in formulating the housing scheme. He first came to official attention when he presented to the President the Deane plan for eliminating unemployment and automatically sustaining purchasing power. Although Mr. Roosevelt was not ready to accept the plan in its entirety, many of Mr. Deane's ideas have gone into recent recovery plans.

With a temporary office already in working order in a down-town hotel,

Mr. Deane expected to move into permanent quarters and have his branch of the Housing Administration going within the 30 days.

The credit features of the home modernization campaign are modeled after time payments for motorists with which Mr. Deane has had much experience. He believes that consumer credit is the soundest type of credit.

Confident that the real construction demand at present lies in repair work rather than new building, the Housing Administration is not hurrying with the appointment of its chiefs for its mortgage insurance and mortgage association branches. Probably one man will be put in charge of both for the time being. Mr. Moffett has his eye on a business man whose name will be announced soon if he can be persuaded to serve.

Aviation Policy: A period of intensive analysis of all phases of American aviation policy—civil and military alike—began as the new Howell Aviation Commission got under way with the announcement that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh would be the first witness. Simultaneously the navy officially scrapped its old dirigible, the Los Angeles, calling attention to the same uncertainty as to future lighter-than-air policy which applies throughout the entire aviation problem.

To make sure that no stone will be left unturned in its search for aviation facts on which to base its recommendations, the policy commission will split up for inspection tours not only over this country, but also abroad. One member, presumably the chairman, Mr. Clark Howell of Atlanta, will visit England, France and Italy. Others will travel extensively throughout the United States and Canada, incidentally under orders to refuse all passes or offers of free transportation from commercial interests.

The sturdy old Los Angeles, only American lighter-than-air ship to be retired for old age, is to be given to experts at Akron for experimentation. The navy has decided that she is no longer air-worthy. The decision reduces the navy's airship

Will It Come to This?



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

fleet to the Macon, now basing at Sunnyvale, Calif. The Los Angeles was built in 1924 at the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen, Ger., and flown to the United States by Capt. Hugo Eckener. During its years of faithful service, it witnessed the commissionings of the Shenandoah and the Akron and survives them both.

More Battleships: Pacifists may denounce battleships and experts may seriously question their military value in these modern days of air attack, but the navy's loyalty to the mastodons of the deep goes on forever. They are the navy's pride today. And more of them is the navy's hope for tomorrow.

Secretary Claude A. Swanson revealed this when he let slip the information that naval draftsmen are constantly revising plans and specifications for new battleships. If the naval treaties were scrapped tomorrow the navy could immediately call for bids on a 35,000-ton monster which they believe would be absolutely the latest word in naval construction.

Looking forward to the day when it can lay the keel for another such ship the navy's experts go over their plans patiently, day by day and week by week. Every latest wrinkle is added. Every change dictated by new discoveries is drawn in. The battleship is the navy's one true love. To her it is faithful and true—and undoubtedly will be to the end.

Warning Armament Makers: But while the navy was cherishing its hopes for a new super-battleship, Senator James P. Pope (D.) of Idaho delivered a blow at the armaments makers charging them with the intention of flooding the country "with their propaganda for the purpose of discrediting in advance the investigation into the armaments traffic abroad by a special Senate committee."

Specifically, Senator Pope was answering the recent assertion by Mr. Irene du Pont, vice-chairman of the board of directors of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, that the "attack on armament makers" is inspired by "a subversive force instigated by the Third Internationale and allied interests, to weaken the defensive powers of capitalistic countries; efforts of idealists to prevent war through a mistaken notion that preparedness is the cause of war and

a desire on the part of many newspapers and magazines to sell copies by handing to the public lurid reading which will help their sales."

To all of which the Senator merely answers by pointing to the war-time profits of the du Pont company. He points out that for the four years previous to the World War profits averaged \$4,001,673 whereas during the war years they averaged \$56,936,810.

"An increase in income of almost 1000 per cent should not be considered moderate and furnishes a strong temptation to the recipient to encourage more international strife," he says.

Vanishing PWA Fund: The Public Works Administration has started its second year so briskly that it has already exhausted nearly all the \$400,000,000 set aside by President Roosevelt from funds appropriated by Congress shortly before adjournment.

Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, announced to the country over the radio that in the past two weeks more than \$200,000,000 has been allocated to about 1300 non-federal projects. Practically all of the remainder has been earmarked to carry on the work begun out of the first \$3,300,000,000.

"The fast action in getting 1300 new projects under way almost overnight was possible because of careful advance planning," Mr. Ickes declared. "It demonstrates the advantage of such planning." He added: "Mr. Ickes told the nation that thousands of applicants are 'doomed to disappointment' in spite of the additional PWA funds. With a total of only \$400,000,000 immediately available for new works and huge sums earmarked by Congress or required to continue work on large projects already started, there can be few additional non-federal loan or grant allotments made," he explained, adding, "The country might as well realize this situation now."

Public works projects are now dotting the map of the United States in approximately 3080 of the 3070 counties. Mr. Charles J. V. Murphy, communications officer of Rear Admiral Byrd's expedition, told New York of having heard the Arctic signals faintly. Then the Antarctic sent back signals, but it was not learned whether they were heard in Alaska.

Ends of Earth Linked
By Signals Over Radio

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—The ends of the earth—the Arctic and the Antarctic—were linked last night through New York by radio. It was said to be the first feat of this sort accomplished in history. The transmission was made through the Columbia system.

Radio signals were sent from a remote point in northwestern Alaska, well within the Arctic Circle, through New York, to Little America in the Antarctic. Mr. Charles J. V. Murphy, communications officer of Rear Admiral Byrd's expedition, told New York of having heard the Arctic signals faintly. Then the Antarctic sent back signals, but it was not learned whether they were heard in Alaska.

Barron Heads Theaters
NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—The appointment of Mr. Carter Barron, former Georgia Tech football star, as a district manager in charge of Loew's theaters in seven cities was announced today by Loew's, Inc.

Mr. J. R. Vogel, director of outlying theater operation for Loew's, said Mr. Barron will have headquarters in Washington, D. C. The seven cities in his district will be Washington, Baltimore, Reading, Harrisburg, Norfolk, Richmond and Wilmington.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
BULLARD'S
Elm Street Corner Orange

Semi-Annual
Clearance Sale
All Departments
10% to 30% Reductions

Forming of First Farm Union In Ohio Onion-Growing Center Gives Vent to Social Unrest

(Continued from Page 1)

be virtually a capital crime, and with the support of outside interests which fear the spread of the same movement, are determined to let this year's crop of onions go to ruin rather than surrender.

That seems very likely to happen. All individual growers have been allowed to do their own weeding unmolested by the strikers, and some 300 strike breakers are now getting to the fields, but the weeds in the acres owned by the big land corporations are immense.

Great growth of hog weed, standing from two feet high upward, choke out the tender onions and ruin the crop. Certainly half of the crop is already a failure, victim to the weeds.

A good deal of peppermint is also grown in the marsh, and much of this aromatic growth—expectant of a high price because the severe winter killed many plants—is also choked out by weeds.

Growers are Hard Hit
So the growers, too, have their backs against the wall. Some of them face ruin, they are heavily mortgaged, they have crop loans.

Compromise with the strikers three weeks ago might have saved them. Now it seems too late.

Such are the objective facts. But the strikers are not worrying. To a man they are drawing relief from the Government. One of them said to me:

"My old boss tried to get me back today. Offered me my old pay. I told him if I had work every day for the next six months I'd earn just \$312 and if I just sat around and took the relief I'd get \$336. So I ain't goin' to take the job!"

There you are. It is a dilemma. Few strikers who get relief will return to work except at better than relief wages. Yet if they are not given relief they starve. But before they starve ugly things would happen. The growers don't want to make the strikers desperate. Without relief it would have been a race to the madhouse, hungry men and determined employers.

Picketing Ban Starts Trouble
But to get back to the courts. An anti-picketing injunction has been the basis of rounding up scores of the strikers by the special deputies who patrol the marsh roads in fast cars. They are given stiff fines in the near-by Kenton courts. The local prisoners are kept in the "county jail," "outside agitators" in the county jail. There are only a few outsiders, but I sat for three hours during the trial of one before a justice of the peace last night.

He was a youth of 21, Jerome Raymond, by name, a nifty, voluble boy-agitator from New York via Columbus, Ohio. He was slender, didn't look strong but was obviously a brilliant soap-box orator. His voice was resonant, his words tumbled out, his eye gleamed. Now he is in the Hardin County jail for 90 days. After that you will hear from him in Youngstown, or Pittsburgh, or Toledo, or Detroit, or Flint.

Charged With Assault
The charge against him was not known until the trial; his lawyer could not find out what the accusation was to be until the justice rapped for order in the hot little room, where sat two groups: strikers and their women, and slim deputies, with dripping, slicked-down hair and heavy gun belts.

Then it was revealed that Jerry, "the little fellow," as a girl striker called him, was to be tried for assault and battery and resisting arrest. The evidence, as brought out by the prosecution, was that Raymond had been standing with a group of strikers at a crossroads as strike-breakers were approaching the fields; a carful of deputies speeded up; they cried, "Scatter, scatter!" to the strikers; Raymond turned to run, but encountered a deputy; at about the same time that the deputy's nightstick descended on Raymond's forehead the prisoner's hand clutched the deputy's shirt.

There was no evidence that Raymond came into any contact with the deputy's body. He clutched at his shirt, as he was being struck. This was admitted by both sides. He said to the strikers, "come along, boys," meaning that they should all get themselves arrested, which is the strikers' strategy. He was unarmed, while the deputies had guns and clubs.

Native Born American
That was the case. Without ado, the Justice found Raymond guilty on both counts, and he took 90 days in jail.

The most telling evidence was that Raymond was an outsider, not a native onion-wreder. The prosecutor, looking at Raymond's sparkling eye proud aquiline nose and

dark, curly hair, asked: "What is your nationality?"
"I'm a native-born American," replied the boy.
"Of what extraction?"
The prisoner hesitated and replied: "German."

Raymond doesn't mind his 90 days. He is the martyr, now. Labor has, in effect, won another victory.

Minneapolis Truckmen
Threaten Another Strike

By the Associated Press
Minneapolis truck drivers voted to go on strike again Monday, and action of St. Paul truckmen was to be taken today on a similar proposal. The central labor body endorsed the vote of the truckmen but did not indicate if general sympathy strikes would be called in the twin cities, scene of violence in May when two persons were killed and 200 injured in the strike of the Minneapolis truckmen.

At West Allis, Wis., where a shot was fired and two persons were injured in disorders attending a strike at the Wehr Steel Company, announcement of a tentative settlement was made last night. Nine persons were arrested there.

Violence broke out again in the Pacific Coast strike with four pickets shot, two seriously, at Portland by police attempting to halt rock tossing at a freight train at the municipal docks terminal.
At Juneau, Alaska, meat supplies were exhausted and butcher shops closed for want of shipments from Tacoma. The steamer Kingsley, after waiting two weeks at a Vancouver dock while union longshoremen refused to permit it to unload cargo from California for British Columbia, departed with its load for an unannounced port.

Mayor J. G. D'Armond of Harrison, Tenn., was optimistic over prospects of reopening the Harrison Hosiery Mills closed two weeks since losing the Blue Eagle. The workers were anxious to get back on the pay roll, but the company attorney said officials were not backing down on their stand.

The Sun-Telegraph at Pittsburgh predicted that Mr. Michael F. Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, would quit in September, and that Mr. George Williams of Canonburg might succeed him. Mr. Williams headed a committee favoring Mr. William Green's conciliation plan at the amalgamated convention.

Pinchot Charges Rich
Throttle University

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 12 (AP)—Charging freedom of thought is being throttled at the University of Pittsburgh by a clique of rich men, Governor Pinchot today threatened a legislative inquiry into the discharge of a liberal-minded faculty member.

In a letter to Dr. John G. Bowman, chancellor of the school, protesting dismissal of Dr. Ralph E. Turner, associate professor of history, the Governor, a trustee of the school, pointed out that the university is receiving state aid and said that "if the Mellons want a school to teach their ideas, then let them support it." Dr. Turner recently resigned as chairman of the Pennsylvania Security League because the university objected to his connection with it, but retained his association with the county organization. He blamed his discharge on "Mellon-Grundy" antagonism to social and labor legislation, the league's objective.

G. FOX & COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONN.
July Clearance of
Floor Samples
Fox Quality
Furniture
20% to 33 1/3 % Off
Ninth Floor

SAGE-ALLEN
HARTFORD, CONN.
Cool, Summery
DRESSES
\$1
Fast Color Sheer Prints
Attractive batiste in colorful, fresh prints, cut full and long as are much more expensive dresses. You'll look and feel "cool as a breeze" all day long.
Cotton Dress Shop—Basement

SALE OF
KNITWEAR
Outfits formerly up to \$25.00
NOW
\$10.75
Coats Half Price
Some as Low as \$8.75
Stackpole
Moore Tryon
IMPORTERS
HARTFORD

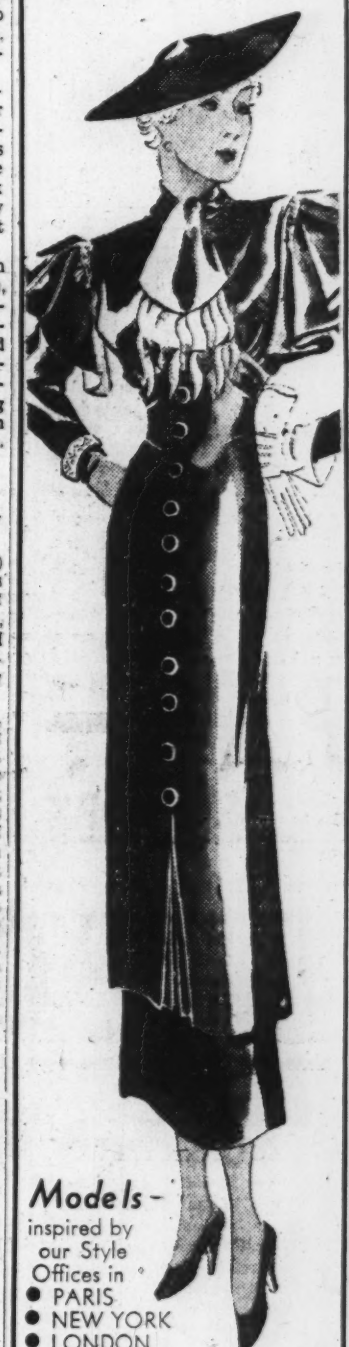
Wise-Smith & Co.
HARTFORD
Home of Hartford's finest furniture, offers remarkable values in the
August
FURNITURE
SALE
Enjoy buying at savings the furniture which has earned a fine reputation for so many years!
Sixth and Seventh Floors

Superior Markers
Numerals large, distinct—welded under celluloid—protected from wear, disfigurement; large holes, cut-away back. Remove strain from book hinges. \$1.00 to \$2.00. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.
SUPERIOR MARKER CO.
1200 Broadway, Oakland, California
Canada, 1518 Nelson Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Pine Tree Tea Room
and Bungalows
Ideally located on the Roosevelt Highway. Route 10-12. 2-rooms bungalows with heat, hot and cold water, flush closets, shower bath, splendid beds. 5th. Beautiful mattresses; lodges fitted up for light housekeeping for rent by night, week or month at reasonable rates; ample parking space.
GEO. W. WITHERS, North Conway, N. H.

WARREN
INSTITUTION
FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite
Park St.
Subway
Entrance
Interest
Begins
AUG. 10

SCOTT presents
"Advance"
"first-fashions"
that will be
headline news
a month from now.



Models—
inspired by
our Style
Offices in
• PARIS
• NEW YORK
• LONDON
sleek
SATIN
emphasizes the
longer Tunic effects
\$7.95

Scintillating black satin takes its bow as Fashion's favorite—for days ahead. An "advance" mode showing clever button treatments on the graceful new tunic. An Ascot tie with unusual fur-trail accent joins with epaulet shoulders to create added distinction! Misses' and Junior sizes.

and here's how to be
first with "first-fashions"—

If it is inconvenient for you to pay cash, open a Charge Account and use the famous Scott Unique Payment Club (Registered), the only one in New England. Select the Scott Apparel you wish—take it home immediately if you like, then enjoy small weekly or monthly payments while wearing your Scott "first fashions." No extra or carrying charges for this service at Scott Furriers.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 7
SATURDAYS UNTIL 9 P. M.

SCOTT
Furriers
411 Washington St.
BOSTON

Basket Lunches
for
Picnics or Outings
are provided from our
Restaurant and Delicatessen
Department
COUSINS'
411 State St., Cor. Court
—New Haven, Conn.

Home of
Good
Laundering
and
Dry Cleaning
MONARCH
LAUNDRY
"EVERYTHING STERILIZED"
PHONE 5-2161
—New Haven, Conn.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
BULLARD'S
Elm Street Corner Orange
Semi-Annual
Clearance Sale
All Departments
10% to 30% Reductions

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
HAMILTON & CO.
UPPER CHAPEL STREET
Reliable Goods Only
—REDUCED—
Dressy Coats
18.95
Formerly to 45.00
Navy—Blacks—Tans
Browns—Without Fur—
The Season's Successes—
Individual Models

Greater Interest in Canada Advocated to American Youth In Keeping Fine Relations

Conferences on Mutual Problems Might Give Clue
to Basis for Anglo-American Cooperation
on Issues of World Interest

Second of Six Articles

By Stanley High

Author of "The Revolt of Youth," Lecturer on International Affairs
In the years since the World War I have had a share in many student conferences in different parts of the United States. These conferences—as every conferee can recall—have discussed almost everything that could even roughly come under the heading of "Problem." But not once, so far as I can remember, was so much as a single session devoted to a discussion of Canadian-American relationships.

Some of these conferences had Canadian delegates—that lent to them an international basis. A few of the sessions gave a prominent place to Canadian speakers. But neither delegates nor speakers appeared as living symbols of one of the issues under debate. On the contrary, they came to make their contribution to a consideration of matters which were held to be the common problems of our North American community. I do not think that it occurred to any of the students from the United States, at least, that Canada's problems were different from those of this country or that the "slant" of the Canadian student regarding them would vary much from our own.

In a certain sense, it is probably unfortunate that young persons south of the forty-ninth parallel live in such a state of disinterestedness about who and what are north of that parallel. A more active interest in Canada, as I shall try to point out, might be productive of much good. Nonetheless, this unconcern is remarkable and unique.



GRASS

ON BROADWAY?
New York is a busy town now. Chances are you're planning a trip. Make it comfortable and inexpensive. Choose The Taft, a great modern hotel in Times Square—the center of all activities. 2,000 rooms, with bath, from \$2.50.

HOTEL TAFT
ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.
7th Ave., at 50th St., NEW YORK

SPECIAL

RICHMAN BROTHERS
Smart

LIGHT COLORED

TROUSERS

FOR DRESS... FOR SPORT
... FOR BUSINESS...
AND VACATION WEAR

\$2 TO \$4.50

ALL NEWEST SHADES
ALL STYLES... ALL PATTERNS

Truly astounding values.
Hurry!! At this price they
are not going to last long.

WHITE FLANNELS \$5.00

RICHMAN BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED 1879

A NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF 61 STORES IN 36 CITIES
STORES IN EASTERN SECTION

BOSTON, MASS. SCANTON, PA. JOHNSTOWN, PA.
NEW YORK, N.Y. HARRISBURG, PA. WHEELING, W. VA.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. WASHINGTON, PA. ELKIRA, N.Y.
PITTSBURGH, PA. ERIE, PA. NEW CASTLE, PA.
BUFFALO, N.Y. SCHENECTADY, N.Y. JAMESTOWN, N.Y.
SYRACUSE, N.Y. ALTOONA, PA.

*Sales Representatives Everywhere. For Nearest Representative, Address Our
Factory and Executive Offices at Cleveland, Ohio.

Good Will Under Two Flags



Dividing Mark of Canada and United States
International Boundary Post in Walerton Lakes Park, Canadian Section, Walerton Glacier Inter-national Peace Park.

We really want to be good neighbors. We have our faults. But coveting our neighbor's land is not one of them. Meanwhile, as I have indicated, the very concern about Canada among the youth of the United States might be converted into a very real international asset. Here, along the borders of these two nations, is an international laboratory in which, for more than 100 years, we have been producing what the war-makers of the world continually tell us cannot be produced. Our boundary is an answer, which has been all too little dramatized, to those who insist that security is to be found only in fortifications.

It is axiomatic that had our two nations followed that ancient military thesis, we would find ourselves, today, in a tense situation of precisely the sort that always arises wherever that thesis is followed. If the peace of the world is ever to be made secure—must be achieved between English-speaking peoples everywhere.

Example of Neighborliness
In that achievement, Canada and the United States have furnished the world with an example which the peace forces of the world have been slow to capitalize.

Moreover, there is a further significant element in this demonstration. Canada and the United States—as English-speaking peoples—have achieved, on the North American continent, that neighborliness which, if the peace of the world is ever to be made secure—must be achieved between English-speaking peoples everywhere.

Here in the United States, unfortunately, we have a small but highly vocal minority of citizens whose hate for Great Britain. Their antagonism to Great Britain has a clearly definable, historical background. Their propaganda has made little, if any, headway among the majority of the American people. But they have exerted an influence which has served to delay that closer Anglo-American unity in world affairs which one day must be brought to pass.

Now, the relations between Canada and the United States might be used to refute the contentions of these people and to illustrate the naturalness of English-speaking unity. This is the point at which our taken-for-granted attitude toward Canada is a liability rather than an asset. At the present moment, for example, a good many thousands of students from the colleges and universities of the United States are making preparations to attend summer student conferences.

Exploration of Relationships
Unquestionably the issue of war will appear on the agendas of all of them. But it is doubtful if Canada, as an indication of a solution for this problem, will ever come under

discussion. And yet here—in part at least—is the answer. And here, too, is proof that the people of the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations are at one in more than language; that their common language, in fact, is merely a "bolle" of a unity that extends down to social and political ideals and aspirations.

It is altogether possible that a series of conferences might be set up between students of the United States and Canada. Such conferences might have a threefold purpose: first, to remove any misunderstandings between the youth of the two nations. Second, to discover why peace between them does not require military backing. Third, to explore the relationships between Canada and the United States for a clue to a basis for a closer Anglo-American unity around the world.

The accomplishment of any one of those three purposes would justify such a series of conferences. To make some headway on all three of them would constitute a very considerable contribution to the entire program of world peace.

President Excludes
Unlicensed Zippers

WASHINGTON, July 12 (P)—The Tariff Commission said July 9 that President Roosevelt had directed the Secretary of the Treasury to prohibit importation of slide fasteners (zippers) found to infringe on patents except when imported under the license of patent owners.

The action was taken on recommendation of the commission after it investigated complaints of the Hookless Fastener Company of Meadville, Penna., and intervening complaints of several manufacturers of articles containing slide fasteners. A temporary order was granted last year forbidding importation of slide

VACATIONS
1934 is
NATIONAL PARK
YEAR
...and
**BARGAIN
YEAR, TOO**

It's dollar-saving travel year to these Western vacationlands—

Zion-Bryce-Grand Canyon
Yellowstone-Grand Teton
Rocky Mountain
National Parks
Colorado-Utah
California and Hawaii
Pacific Northwest
and Alaska
Western Dude Ranches
Boulder Dam

MAIL COUPON

Union Pacific, Dept. 175-W, 297 Old South
Bldg., Boston, Mass.
6 So. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
Chicago and North Western, Dept. 600-W,
216 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.
149 So. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Please send me information about
vacations in _____
Name _____
Address _____

The
Citizens' Wholesale Supply Co.
Grant and Mt. Vernon Avenues
Columbus, Ohio
Chicago & North Western-Union Pacific

Louisiana Moves To Halt Fraud In State Primaries

Passes Four Bills and In-
creases Taxes to Yield
\$8,000,000 More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La., July 12—Measures designed to prevent fraud in primary elections received final sanction of Louisiana's Legislature yesterday as the sixth day regular session came to a close. The session, replete with turbulence, also saw the enactment of eight special taxes estimated by the Administration to yield nearly \$8,000,000,000 in added revenue.

Four bills making for honest elections received the sanction of both bodies of the Legislature and are now before Gov. O. K. Allen for his signature. Inasmuch as Governor Allen has championed these bills possibility of veto is considered remote.

All the bills enacted are in line with the recommendation of the Senate Committee of which Senator Tom Connally (D.) of Texas was chairman.

One measure proposes to eliminate the pernicious influence of the dummy device by making it unlawful for any person to deliberately file his candidacy for an office and then withdraw after the election commissioners have been drawn. Too, this new law permits any candidate to file a complaint in court against any person he considers to be a dummy.

Another bill provides penalties for the solicitation of funds either by coercion or persuasion for political purposes from any citizen, firm, partnership, corporation or association. The measure further prohibits the use of state parish or municipally owned vehicles from being used in a campaign. Any public employee violating this bill is to be discharged at once and prohibited from applying for reinstatement for a period of four years.

A third bill makes it possible to prosecute frauds committed in any primary election. Previously, prosecutions could only be instituted in cases of fraud in general elections. These bills passed unanimously. They were considered by impartial sources as a distinct step forward in the guaranteeing of honest primary elections in Louisiana and primary elections are of paramount importance inasmuch as this state is a one-party state.

Forthcoming Lecture On Christian Science

By a Member of The Christian
Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Maine
Harrison (audience First Church, Portland): Camp Newfound, 2:30 p. m., July 22.

N. Y. Churches Urged to Donate \$2,500,000 a Year for Relief

Exemption From Taxes Stressed as Reason to Comply
With Proposal of Dr. Stelzle to Assist City in
Raising Fund for Aiding Idle

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia has before him today a long list of recommendations for raising money to finance unemployment relief, one of which is for asking churches of New York City to appropriate \$2,500,000 a year toward this aid so long as the emergency exists.

This recommendation was placed before the Mayor by Dr. Charles Stelzle, long identified with religious movements here and widely known publicist, at the first open hearing on jobless relief yesterday. Dr. Stelzle stressed the fact that church property for strictly religious purposes is tax free in New York City, so churches would well afford to contribute largely to the unemployment relief fund, which is costing the city \$17,500,000 a month. He said there were 2,500,000 church members here, and that the appropriation he recommended would amount to no more than a per capita tax of two cents a week.

Approximately 2000 churches and religious organizations in New York City own more than 2500 pieces of property which are assessed at nearly \$400,000,000," Dr. Stelzle continued. "This does not include the 1900 or more pieces of property which are used by the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian and Hebrew Associations, parish houses, parsonages, hospitals, schools and seminaries, and other educational and philanthropic institutions controlled by the church, nor does it include properties owned by the church which are at present unoccupied.

"All this property is exempt from taxation. It is suggested that in the extremity of the city to find financial resources to care for the unemployed, the churches this year pay 25 per cent of the taxes from which the city has always exempted religious bodies, and that this be done

Many New Yorkers take their Bank Books with them when they go on vacation. They've discovered how easy it is to bank by mail. There's an idea for all of you folks who live out of town. Our Banking by Mail Service is speedy, safe, economical. It puts this reliable old mutual savings bank at your disposal wherever you live.

Write for Booklet
"Banking by Mail"

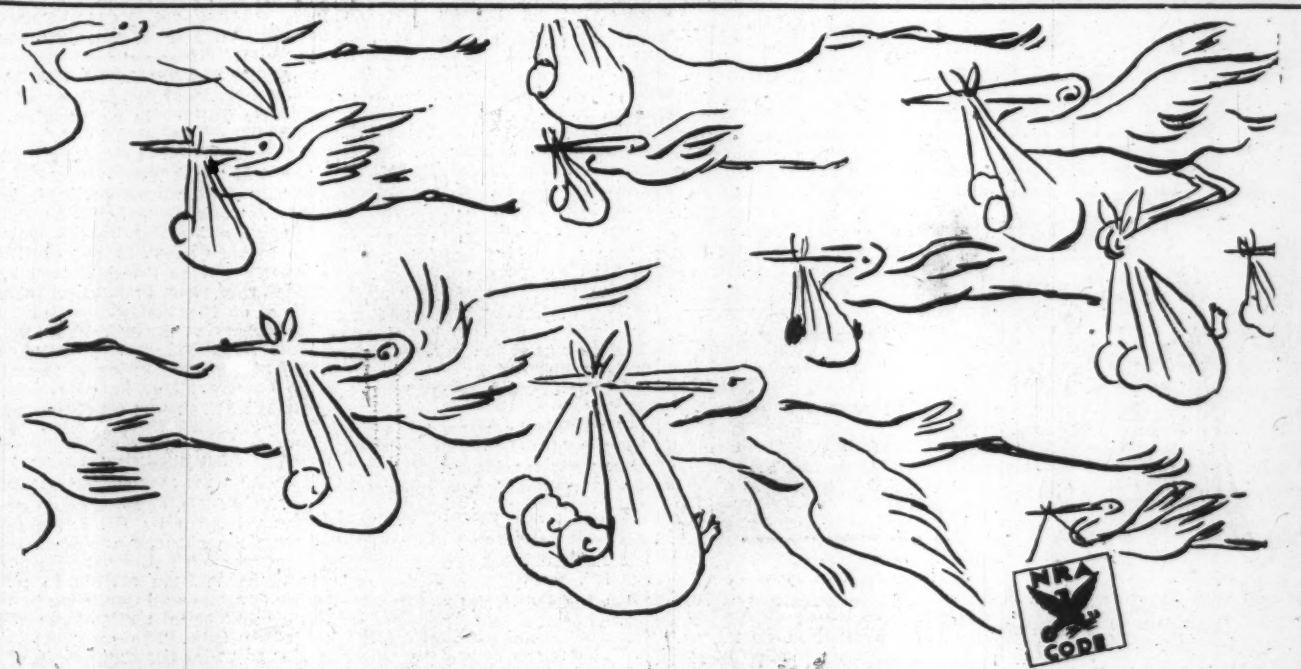
**CENTRAL
SAVINGS
BANK**
117 W. 4th St.
4th Ave. at 14th St.
NEW YORK CITY

Germany Issues Warrant For Klemperer's Arrest

BERLIN, July 11 (P)—A warrant was issued today for the "temporary" arrest of Herr Otto Klemperer, conductor of the San Francisco Orchestra and guest conductor of the New York Philharmonic Society.

Herr Klemperer, a Jew, was former musical director-general of the State Opera in Berlin and was dismissed a year ago. The warrant for his arrest was issued by the Reich's Ministry of Finance and was made public in the Official Gazette.

Herr Klemperer, who left Germany early in 1933, was accused of tax evasion.



Whether they come in bunches or one at a time

After careful investigation we find that there will be 5,500 babies born in the United States today. And although newspaper and radio stations give their main attention to twins, triplets, quadruplets and quintuplets, we want each one of these 5,500 babies to know that we play no favorites.

Whether they come in bunches or one at a time, we give them the same courteous service.

And we try in every way



humanly possible to be a sure, dependable source of the pure, fresh foods so necessary to the well being of mothers and children alike.

And so we salute, not only those who arrive in bunches, but every baby in America. We wish them all health and long life. And we want to tell their mothers that, at A & P, they can always get the kind of food that is so necessary to the happy fulfillment of our wish.

The Great **ATLANTIC & PACIFIC** Tea Co.

Regulation Only Alternative To Public Ownership Trend, Federal Commissioner Warns

"Hands-Off" Tactics of Past Brought On Demand for Control of Utilities, McNinch Tells Institute at Charlottesville

By Tully Nettleton

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 12.—Discussions of the advantages or disadvantages of NRA to labor and the consumer occupied the most largely attended round table of the Institute of Public Affairs which is in session here, while a fairly comparable crowd heard Mr. Frank R. McNinch, chairman of the Federal Power Commission, challenge the electric power industry to cooperate with genuine public regulation if they would most effectively resist agitation for public ownership.

"Those who are frightened at what they describe as the rising tide of government ownership can do more to arrest this tendency by giving their powerful assistance to make regulation a success than by any other method," he declared. "The demand for public ownership is largely due to obstructive tactics of the power industry designed to impair the effectiveness of public regulation."

"It is possible to drive all of us away from even our preference for regulation if we cannot see the fruits of regulation, and unless the power companies convince the public that they are willing to facilitate effective regulation, I anticipate that sentiment for public ownership will continue."

Bribes Criticized

He criticized especially the secret approaches of power interests to public officials responsible for regulation and "the occasional shocking spectacle of individual lawmakers or others in position of public trust being subsidized by public utility money." Such practices, he said, call for condemnation not only by public officials and private citizens but by honest power company officials. To leaders in the power business he suggested that one of the best ways to help real regulation is openly to condemn all anti-public influence or attempted influence on legislators or administrators.

Mr. P. M. Tuttle, of a New York banking house, expressed at this round table a confidence that methods being inaugurated by the regulatory commissions of New York and Wisconsin for keeping a continuing inventory of utility plants would speed up considerably the making of rate base valuations and so avoid some of the delays that have caused greatest discontent with regulation.

Private Price Fixing Deplored

At the round table on appraisal of the NRA, Mr. Dexter Keizer of

Wallace Backs Tariff Trading To Aid Farmer

(Continued from Page 1)

during the depression by maintaining prices at an unduly high level. The sacrifices made by these people, however, will not be as great as it might appear at first sight. The spreading of overhead cost over a larger output and the increase in general prosperity which should follow a reduction of trade barriers will tend to offset the reduction of the prices of their products.

"Such considerations will apply to more than a mere handful of exceptional cases. I doubt whether the extent to which competition has been limited in American industry for a number of years is adequately realized."

"An important aim in our economic policies must be to eliminate disparities between the prices of commodities competitively produced and commodities produced under monopolistic conditions. Tariff reduction can probably do more for us in this way than our anti-trust legislation has ever done. To the extent that it does so it will make our economic system run more smoothly."

"Tariff-protected monopolies certainly should be among the first interests to be sacrificed in the making of trade agreements."

Small Share of Market

Of the second set of industries which Secretary Wallace scheduled for bargaining concessions, he noted that the Tariff Commission had listed more than 1000 dutiable articles of which imports represented less than 5 per cent of domestic production.

He thought was to let the foreign producer in for an increased but still small share of the American market. He proposed to select commodities where consumption responded readily to a change in price.

A reduction of tariff duties on such articles, he held, would permit a real expansion of imports without a corresponding reduction of the outlet for domestic production.

His next classification of industries lending themselves to tariff bargaining comprised a very considerable number of minor commodities on which high rates of duty are imposed by the tariff, although these articles are produced in insignificant quantities or not at all. The Tariff Commission, he remarked, had enumerated more than 350 such types of commodities, the majority of which were manufactured.

Excessive Rates Cited

Of his last lot of industries, those he termed most ineffective in production, Mr. Wallace said: "Our aim should be to reduce those tariff duties which have the highest and value equivalent. The Tariff Commission has compiled a list of over 650 articles on which tariff rates exceed 50 per cent ad valorem in 1931. In nearly half of those items the rate exceeded 75 per cent, and in nearly 100 cases it exceeded 100 per cent. I will surely not be called an extremist if I say that a rate of duty which is more than 50 per cent ad valorem places a very heavy burden of proof on the industry which tries to justify it."

"It is not generally realized how small a part of the wage earners in this country have their employment protected by the tariff," he commented. "At the most generous estimate, not more than one American wage earner in six is competing directly with a foreign wage earner."

The process of building up the perhaps \$200,000,000 of imports he felt necessary would be slow, Mr. Wallace said. "Whatever is done must be done gradually," he observed, "and only after the workers and industries involved have had an opportunity to make necessary adjustments."

Meanwhile he warned the farmers to hold fast to the present farm adjustment machinery.

Cotton Outlook Good

Reviewing the export prospects for principal farm exports, he found the

Defends Triple A



Henry A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture

outlook for the greatest American agricultural export, cotton, cheerful, granting a revival of demand, because it depended chiefly on foreign purchasing power rather than on trade barriers.

Among those commodities most favorably placed for tariff bargaining, he enumerated fruit, tobacco, pork products, and, to a much lesser degree, wheat.

Secretary Wallace took the occasion of his visit to Wisconsin to applaud the progressive policies of the late Senator La Follette.

He answered criticism that his farm regime was neglecting cooperative marketing associations by denying this. The Triple A cannot operate, he said, unless the cooperative marketing associations wish it to.

Various important angles of cooperative marketing were considered among cooperative leaders here Mr. Wallace said. Selling milk under public utility regulation, as it is carried on in Winnipeg, Can., by the Public Utilities Commission, was pronounced unsatisfactory by Mr. F. K. Schneider, secretary-treasurer of the Winnipeg District Milk Producers' Cooperative Association.

The Public Utilities Board there fixes the price paid to the producer and the price paid by the consumer. Mr. Schneider related that for a time the plan worked well, but that the commission had reduced the price below cost of production. Naming other disadvantages of action by a public utilities board, he placed more hope in the new marketing boards just authorized by the Canadian Parliament, which have similar price fixing and other powers.

Expressing a sentiment current among cooperative leaders here Mr. Wallace said that the Tariff Commission of the National Livestock Marketing Association, declared that planned production must be followed by planned marketing.

Potters' Brotherhood Moves for Wage Increase

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12 (P)—The National Brotherhood of Operative Potters today unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of an advance in wages to practically every craft of the industry.

The brotherhood declined, however, to commit itself as to the amount of increase, but it is believed to average about 20 per cent. The matter will be threshed out at the joint conference between representatives of the brotherhood and the employers in August. The convention discussed the pottery code, unanimously adopting a resolution to observe all of its provisions. It urged strict observance of the code.

Study Modoc Tribe

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. MEDFORD, Ore.—A group of experts, headed by Dr. Leslie Spier, American ethnologist and associate professor of anthropology at Yale University, have arrived in southern Oregon on an expedition to make an ethnological study of the Modoc Indian tribe. The project is conducted under the sponsorship of the Rockefeller Foundation, directly under the American Laboratory of Anthropology at Santa Fe, New Mexico. Twelve men from eastern universities are in Dr. Spier's party.

NRA Sets Time For Completion Of Trade Codes

(Continued from Page 1)

to avoid regimentation was not as large as might appear. For it is pointed out that if any industry not codified at the end of the 30-day period "appears to be harboring abuses of labor, a hearing, to determine whether a code shall be imposed, will be given them within 10 days, or 40 days from today."

From this it becomes apparent that the General's objective is the codification of (1) all industries desiring a code, and (2) all industries in which labor trouble exists. Very few indeed, it is believed here, will escape from both of these two categories. It is pointed out that most of those seeking to avoid regimentation are those which are unwilling to accept the full implications of section 7A—the collective bargaining section—of the Recovery Act.

Policy of Reduction

The 15-day period of grace for industries seeking individual codes was a concession to the pride of many small groups insistent on having their own codes. It is at variance, however, with new NRA policy which is to reduce and condense the number of codes to the fullest possible extent. It is hoped that most of the 262 uncoded industries will come under the blanket code.

In this connection the General's announcement expressed the hope that codes will eventually be cut down to not more than 300. There are as of today 476 already in existence while the public hearing stage has been completed on another 135.

The basic general code provided as a catch-all for uncoded industries is extremely simple. Its provisions cover only hours, wages, child labor, conditions of labor, administration under the general code authority, a section ordering compliance with fair trade practices for each particular industry and for the filing of prices with an agent of the general code authority.

Wages and hours were left blank in the general code with the stipulation that they shall be fixed to accord with wages and hours already prevailing in related industries. Regardless of the NRA's recently announced intention to prohibit price-fixing provisions in new codes and seek their elimination in existing codes, the new orders provide for "open price" filing with an agency of the General Code Authority.

Clothing Mills to Guide Course by NRA Attitude

BALTIMORE, July 12 (P)—Mr. Leonard Weinberg, attorney for the L. Greif & Brother, Inc., today announced that the closing "for the time being" of the G. & H. Clothing Company at Fredericksburg, Va., was not directly connected with an NRA order concerning a wage dispute.

Mr. Weinberg said the Fredericksburg company was shut down for reasons which the Greif firm did not want to make public at the present time. He added that none of the other 10 plants operated by L. Greif & Brother in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland would be closed down.

The company, however, he said, is awaiting the decision of code authority following a hearing in Washington Monday before deciding on what action will be taken in the future by the company.

NRA Closes Alabama Mill

MOBILE, Ala., July 12 (P)—Mr. Sumter Lindsey, owner, yesterday announced that on Saturday the Lindsey Mill Company, manufacturer of lumber and lumber products, would suspend operations, due to "inability to meet the requirements of NRA."

Forthcoming Lecture On Christian Science

By a Member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Maine
Harrison (suspends First Church, Portland): Camp Newfound, 3:30 p. m., July 22.

'Fleet's In'



Wide World
Cruiser Indianapolis

Speakeasies Hiding Under Club Charters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. PITTSBURGH, July 12.—Enforcement of Pennsylvania state liquor regulations and the collection of revenue from liquor taxation are being hampered in Allegheny County by about 200 so-called "one-man clubs," more aptly called "speakeasies," according to disclosure by control officials.

Of the 361 clubs operating within the county on \$50 licenses, as compared with fees as high as \$600 paid by restaurants and hotels for the same privilege, 200 are reported to be speakeasies.

Many of the "clubs" are operating on charters granted during the last decade of the past century, when several groups here organized as debating, musical or other kind of societies. They have long been discontinued, but their organizers have gone on the unlawful assumption that physical possession of a charter is the only requirement for a legitimate corporation.

So popular have these long-unused charters become that their sale has become a profitable business. In one instance, the officials report, a charter sold for \$250.

White Rock Mineral Springs

NEW YORK, July 12 (P)—White Rock Mineral Springs Company has a profit of \$113,299 for the six months ended June 30, compared with \$258,971 for the like period last year.

Colonial Printing Co.

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS
Church Printing a Specialty
Tel. Cathedral 5012
2867 Broadway at W. 111th St.

Gray Hair

can now be tinted to its natural color with a new vegetable preparation. We guarantee it absolutely harmless to the most delicate skin. It is the only tint that can be sold in France, where laws are strict, without being labeled "Dangerous." It agrees with permanent wave and will not be affected by air or moisture. Mario & Frederick, Inc., the well-known PERMANENT WAVE SPECIALISTS have the exclusive rights in America. Consultation in person or by mail free. MARIO & FREDERICK, Inc., Permanent Wave Specialists, 17 East 48th Street, New York.

Navy Anchors to Cheers On Visit to Provincetown

(Continued from Page 1)

was that James Lawrence, in his moment of defeat, called out, "Don't give up the ship."

That utterance today is a byword in America's mighty sea power. It inspires the men of the American navy even as their cousins across the sea still take heart from the signal flown by Nelson at Trafalgar. "England expects that every man will do his duty." The Provincetown scene evokes old naval traditions. Today Massachusetts is host to a fleet in keeping with those traditions.

In Orderly Array

Preparedness, efficiency and orderliness are emphasized in the great gray chain of steel strung out along the harbor toward the Truro shore. Anchored in line are the Indianapolis and the other treaty cruisers. Further inside are the smaller destroyers in lines of four. Between the two classes are the light cruisers and farthest away are the vessels of the fleet.

Each class has its special function in time of action and it is to perfect the fleet in these distinct maneuvers that the fleet is in Massachusetts waters for training.

The scouting force is a branch of the United States fleet. It ranks second in power to the battle fleet now based at Newport. Other forces are the submarines and bases, the latter consisting of tug and barges and other small vessels. In addition there is the train consisting of airplane carriers, oil tankers, colliers, transports, repair ships, hospital ships and tenders or mother ships for submarines, destroyers, mine layers and mine sweepers.

The Fleet's Greyhounds

The battleship is the bulwark of the fleet. The cruiser is the greyhound.

Without Admiral Campbell's rangy vessels, the battle force would be helpless.

Scout cruisers carry comparatively little armor, destroyers none. Their defense lies in their speed. The cruisers' wallow in guns is now limited by international treaty to eight-inch caliber for craft with a displacement of 10,000 tons. They are one-fourth the size of battleships but twice as fast. They have a wide cruising radius and can stay at sea in any weather. They harry the enemy's line of communications and raid his commerce. It takes a scout cruiser to catch a scout cruiser.

NEW YORK CITY For Solution of Your

Real Estate Problems

BUYING
SELLING
LEASING
MORTGAGES
MANAGEMENT
GENERAL INSURANCE
Herman A. Acker
CORPORATION
Cor. Fordham Rd. and Kingsbridge Rd.
Telephone RAYmond 9-7900
NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK CITY "Select Your Warehouse as You Would Your Wife"

KINDERMANN

FIREPROOF
STORAGE WAREHOUSE
Moving
Packing
Shipping
Rugs and Carpets
Shampooed, Cleaned and Stored
LONG DISTANCE MOVING
MAIN OFFICE
Webster Avenue at 170th Street
Tel. Jerome 7-0196 N. Y. City
Correspondents in All Cities
Established 28 Years

Provincetown is ready. The selectmen are primed with speeches and the merchants are stocked up with everything from a picture post card to a lobster salad. Saturday is pay day in the fleet. The local Board of Trade is counting its chickens. Villagers and visitors are wading into the festivities. The anchors are down. Admiral Campbell's merry middles are swarming in.

Bituminous Coal Output
NEW YORK, July 12 (P)—The National Coal Association estimates bituminous production for the week ended July 7 at approximately 5,160,000 tons, compared with 5,268,000 in the previous week and 5,510,000 in the corresponding period, last year.

Coming to New York?

Choose for LOCATION—ECONOMY COMFORT
HOTEL
SHERMAN SQUARE
704 E. BROADWAY 71st St.

NEW YORK CITY



WE INVITE MONITOR READERS TO OUR SPACIOUS BEAUTY STUDIO

Where a cheerful and sunny atmosphere prevails. We specialize in individual Bobbing and Setting for the discriminating madame and mademoiselle.

CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
607 Fifth Avenue N. Y. 3-1282

Balance!

in Pediforme Shoes! Your weight, spread over foot-bearing points, seems to disappear. No rocking of body—no top-heaviness! Pediforme Exclusive Balancing Last stops these strains. There's "go" aplenty in limbs. Persons, who have tried dozens of shoes, "find themselves" in Pediforme. Balance—makes it fun to walk chalk line. Full leather. Hand fashioning. Range: \$2.75 to \$12.

New York, 36 W. 36th Street
Brooklyn, 322 Livingston St.
and 838 Flatbush Avenue
Fortham, 2474 Morris Ave.
New Rochelle, 545 North
East Orange, 29
Washington Place

Pediforme

The new velvet berets are picturesque

2.95 We call the Scotch one "Love-a-Lassie" and the Rive Gauche business "Tribby". No telling which will be more becoming. Maybe both. Black only. Sizes 21 1/2 to 23.

Street Floor
Lord & Taylor
Fifth Avenue at 38th Street
New York

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
DEY'S
July Clearance Sales

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
"The Friendly Store"
Ample Free Parking Space

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Summer Suits \$18.50
Genuine Palm Beach Fabrics
Summer Shetlands
in White, Gray or Tan Mixtures.
Wells & Coverly
Incorporated
334 SO. SALINA STREET

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Turn to Chappell's for Your Vacation Wardrobe
The new fashions in Beach Wear, Travel Clothing, Camp Apparel and Sportswear are here attractively priced.
Apparel Shops Second Floor
CE Chappell & Sons
S. SALINA STREET

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
W. I. Addis Company
Feminine Wearables and Accessories at moderate prices
SOUTH SALINA STREET

Fugitive Woman Slayer Slain Eluding Capture

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 12 (P)—The deadly fire of a slayer convicted trusty guards, which killed more than half a dozen prisoners in attempted breaks within the past year, added the first woman to its victims with the slaying of Helen Spence Eaton.

The former 21-year-old White River shanty-boat girl, twice convicted of murder, had escaped from prison four times before. She was serving a 10-year term.

Wm. H. Coburn & Co.

INVESTMENT COUNSEL
66 Devonshire St.
Boston
Upper New York State Representative
Mr. Wm. F. Dean
Gloversville, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Beat the Heat in a Palm Beach Suit \$18.50

McFarlin's

ROCHESTER, N. Y. Striped Beach Bags \$1

These clever bags are among the most useful things a vacationist can have. They are of canvas... gayly striped... and rubberized to protect your swimming necessities or picnic lunches.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

THE HISTORIC CHARM of BROOKLYN HEIGHTS
For gentle folk who appreciate quiet surroundings at reasonable rates.
\$2.00 up, Daily
\$9.00 up, Weekly
SUITES AVAILABLE
Roof Garden, Solarium, Billiard Room, Swimming Pool without charge. 15 minutes to Times Sq. Take West Side E. R. to City Hall Street
New 600-Room Hotel
Pierrepont
Pierpoint at High St.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Main 4-5500

INSURANCE
Mount & Rilling, Inc.
132 Montague Street
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TELEPHONE MAIN 4-4715

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
PETER REISS CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.
Engineers and Contractors
Construction and Alteration Work
Churches, Office Buildings, Homes
Estimates furnished without obligation to those taking advantage of the U. S. Home Loan Plan.
Our experience at your disposal
186 REMSEN STREET
Triangle 3-1553

Special Vacation Offer! Extra Long Wool Utility Blankets \$3.15 ea.
3 for \$9 — The \$6 grade
We believe it's the best camp blanket that we've been able to offer in a decade... it's extra long, thick, soft, pleasantly textured and a very serviceable gray color with deeper-toned border. It weighs a full 5 pounds.
Note: Our average camp blanket is 62x82 inches. This one measures a generous 64x90 inches!
for camping, motoring, boating, beach use, camp dormitories and all vacation needs
Mail and telephone orders filled
WANAMAKER'S—STREET FLOOR NORTH BUILDING
John Wanamaker New York
WANAMAKER PLACE—NINTH STREET AT BROADWAY
Store Hours 9 to 5 Saturdays until 5:30 Telephone STuyvesant 9-4700

Inter-American Cultural Unity Sought as Step to Cooperation In Fields of Trade Expansion

Exchange of Plans for Educational Advancement Arranged for Santiago Conference—Differences in Ideals and Customs Halt Accord

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

The often suggested, generally rejected, and now reinvigorated idea of exchanging inter-American information relating to educational systems is about to go into effect. A conference is to be convened at Santiago, Chile, during September of this year.

Representative educators of the American nations will have the opportunity for outlining courses prescribed for their respective countries, and for exchanging thoughts and experiences which might be put to practical use on the two American continents and among the islands of the Caribbean.

The idea holds singular significance, being brought forward at a time when a sweeping reorganization of the educational system in the United States was recently outlined to some 4000 educators gathered at Washington. And the United States Government's reaction to such an inter-American effort is best shown by its cordial approval of a wide and varied program discussed at the Pan American Conference, Montevideo, during December, 1933.

Relegated to Background
During the last few decades, up to the period when a world-wide trade depression depended upon the American Republics, the value of cultural or educational cooperation was unwisely relegated to the background. Not that it was not appreciated, but the nations were too much occupied in establishing inter-American commercial ties.

I recall that less than 25 years ago when professors were exchanged between Harvard University and a university in the capital of one of the larger South American countries, few persons in Cambridge had a very definite idea about the country from which he came, and even less idea of the educational advantage that his country offered. And it was not so many years ago when a large group of Cuban teachers landed in New York for an intensive study of high school and college systems in the United States and were greeted with what probably was the enthusiastic curiosity meted out by the American Indians to the Pilgrim Fathers.

It has been only during the last few years that a far-sighted group of individuals in the 21 American Republics have concerned themselves with trying to foster the realization that as one nation appreciates another culturally, just that much more will the two peoples understand one another, put into use the best that each nation offers, and discover a common ground for more equitable, lasting, and all-around tariff and commercial compromises.

Field for Students
It is for the pupil of the present day, rather than for present-day individuals, to determine what shall be the relationships among the nations during the years to come. For this reason it would seem expedient that the Santiago conference might particularly stress the importance of American solidarity and cooperation.

And in this respect it would also seem fitting that the conference might go on record advocating that pupils should be taught to earn a living in the social system that exists, not in one that ought to exist some time. For the pupil must be made a good citizen for his own country, not of another, no matter how much better the other may appear to be.

The Santiago conference presumably will touch upon methods for adult education, too, for until the present generation of pupils begins to take over the reins of government and the leadership in agriculture and industry, nations cannot stand still. Consequently, wherever the school and the adult is the problem it would seem necessary to make

Everything IN NOVA SCOTIA & NEW BRUNSWICK

At Rock-Bottom Rates!

START WITH ST. ANDREW'S

—just across the border Visit The Algonquin.

Play its famous golf course. Ride, fish for trout or bass, swim in a sandy-beached cove.

And in old Nova Scotia. The Pines, Digby, has golf, tennis, an open air theatre, and a fine hotel.

near old Yarmouth. And Cornwallis Inn, Kentville, in the Evangeline country. The Lord Nelson in Halifax.

Top. Also, Canadian Hotel Rates (American Plan)—Lake Umbagog (June 29-Sept. 5) and Cornwallis Inn (June 29-Sept. 5) Single, \$6.50; double, \$8.50; up to 4, \$10.00; up to 6, \$12.00; up to 8, \$14.00; up to 10, \$16.00; up to 12, \$18.00; up to 14, \$20.00; up to 16, \$22.00; up to 18, \$24.00; up to 20, \$26.00; up to 22, \$28.00; up to 24, \$30.00; up to 26, \$32.00; up to 28, \$34.00; up to 30, \$36.00; up to 32, \$38.00; up to 34, \$40.00; up to 36, \$42.00; up to 38, \$44.00; up to 40, \$46.00; up to 42, \$48.00; up to 44, \$50.00; up to 46, \$52.00; up to 48, \$54.00; up to 50, \$56.00; up to 52, \$58.00; up to 54, \$60.00; up to 56, \$62.00; up to 58, \$64.00; up to 60, \$66.00; up to 62, \$68.00; up to 64, \$70.00; up to 66, \$72.00; up to 68, \$74.00; up to 70, \$76.00; up to 72, \$78.00; up to 74, \$80.00; up to 76, \$82.00; up to 78, \$84.00; up to 80, \$86.00; up to 82, \$88.00; up to 84, \$90.00; up to 86, \$92.00; up to 88, \$94.00; up to 90, \$96.00; up to 92, \$98.00; up to 94, \$100.00; up to 96, \$102.00; up to 98, \$104.00; up to 100, \$106.00; up to 102, \$108.00; up to 104, \$110.00; up to 106, \$112.00; up to 108, \$114.00; up to 110, \$116.00; up to 112, \$118.00; up to 114, \$120.00; up to 116, \$122.00; up to 118, \$124.00; up to 120, \$126.00; up to 122, \$128.00; up to 124, \$130.00; up to 126, \$132.00; up to 128, \$134.00; up to 130, \$136.00; up to 132, \$138.00; up to 134, \$140.00; up to 136, \$142.00; up to 138, \$144.00; up to 140, \$146.00; up to 142, \$148.00; up to 144, \$150.00; up to 146, \$152.00; up to 148, \$154.00; up to 150, \$156.00; up to 152, \$158.00; up to 154, \$160.00; up to 156, \$162.00; up to 158, \$164.00; up to 160, \$166.00; up to 162, \$168.00; up to 164, \$170.00; up to 166, \$172.00; up to 168, \$174.00; up to 170, \$176.00; up to 172, \$178.00; up to 174, \$180.00; up to 176, \$182.00; up to 178, \$184.00; up to 180, \$186.00; up to 182, \$188.00; up to 184, \$190.00; up to 186, \$192.00; up to 188, \$194.00; up to 190, \$196.00; up to 192, \$198.00; up to 194, \$200.00; up to 196, \$202.00; up to 198, \$204.00; up to 200, \$206.00; up to 202, \$208.00; up to 204, \$210.00; up to 206, \$212.00; up to 208, \$214.00; up to 210, \$216.00; up to 212, \$218.00; up to 214, \$220.00; up to 216, \$222.00; up to 218, \$224.00; up to 220, \$226.00; up to 222, \$228.00; up to 224, \$230.00; up to 226, \$232.00; up to 228, \$234.00; up to 230, \$236.00; up to 232, \$238.00; up to 234, \$240.00; up to 236, \$242.00; up to 238, \$244.00; up to 240, \$246.00; up to 242, \$248.00; up to 244, \$250.00; up to 246, \$252.00; up to 248, \$254.00; up to 250, \$256.00; up to 252, \$258.00; up to 254, \$260.00; up to 256, \$262.00; up to 258, \$264.00; up to 260, \$266.00; up to 262, \$268.00; up to 264, \$270.00; up to 266, \$272.00; up to 268, \$274.00; up to 270, \$276.00; up to 272, \$278.00; up to 274, \$280.00; up to 276, \$282.00; up to 278, \$284.00; up to 280, \$286.00; up to 282, \$288.00; up to 284, \$290.00; up to 286, \$292.00; up to 288, \$294.00; up to 290, \$296.00; up to 292, \$298.00; up to 294, \$300.00; up to 296, \$302.00; up to 298, \$304.00; up to 300, \$306.00; up to 302, \$308.00; up to 304, \$310.00; up to 306, \$312.00; up to 308, \$314.00; up to 310, \$316.00; up to 312, \$318.00; up to 314, \$320.00; up to 316, \$322.00; up to 318, \$324.00; up to 320, \$326.00; up to 322, \$328.00; up to 324, \$330.00; up to 326, \$332.00; up to 328, \$334.00; up to 330, \$336.00; up to 332, \$338.00; up to 334, \$340.00; up to 336, \$342.00; up to 338, \$344.00; up to 340, \$346.00; up to 342, \$348.00; up to 344, \$350.00; up to 346, \$352.00; up to 348, \$354.00; up to 350, \$356.00; up to 352, \$358.00; up to 354, \$360.00; up to 356, \$362.00; up to 358, \$364.00; up to 360, \$366.00; up to 362, \$368.00; up to 364, \$370.00; up to 366, \$372.00; up to 368, \$374.00; up to 370, \$376.00; up to 372, \$378.00; up to 374, \$380.00; up to 376, \$382.00; up to 378, \$384.00; up to 380, \$386.00; up to 382, \$388.00; up to 384, \$390.00; up to 386, \$392.00; up to 388, \$394.00; up to 390, \$396.00; up to 392, \$398.00; up to 394, \$400.00; up to 396, \$402.00; up to 398, \$404.00; up to 400, \$406.00; up to 402, \$408.00; up to 404, \$410.00; up to 406, \$412.00; up to 408, \$414.00; up to 410, \$416.00; up to 412, \$418.00; up to 414, \$420.00; up to 416, \$422.00; up to 418, \$424.00; up to 420, \$426.00; up to 422, \$428.00; up to 424, \$430.00; up to 426, \$432.00; up to 428, \$434.00; up to 430, \$436.00; up to 432, \$438.00; up to 434, \$440.00; up to 436, \$442.00; up to 438, \$444.00; up to 440, \$446.00; up to 442, \$448.00; up to 444, \$450.00; up to 446, \$452.00; up to 448, \$454.00; up to 450, \$456.00; up to 452, \$458.00; up to 454, \$460.00; up to 456, \$462.00; up to 458, \$464.00; up to 460, \$466.00; up to 462, \$468.00; up to 464, \$470.00; up to 466, \$472.00; up to 468, \$474.00; up to 470, \$476.00; up to 472, \$478.00; up to 474, \$480.00; up to 476, \$482.00; up to 478, \$484.00; up to 480, \$486.00; up to 482, \$488.00; up to 484, \$490.00; up to 486, \$492.00; up to 488, \$494.00; up to 490, \$496.00; up to 492, \$498.00; up to 494, \$500.00; up to 496, \$502.00; up to 498, \$504.00; up to 500, \$506.00; up to 502, \$508.00; up to 504, \$510.00; up to 506, \$512.00; up to 508, \$514.00; up to 510, \$516.00; up to 512, \$518.00; up to 514, \$520.00; up to 516, \$522.00; up to 518, \$524.00; up to 520, \$526.00; up to 522, \$528.00; up to 524, \$530.00; up to 526, \$532.00; up to 528, \$534.00; up to 530, \$536.00; up to 532, \$538.00; up to 534, \$540.00; up to 536, \$542.00; up to 538, \$544.00; up to 540, \$546.00; up to 542, \$548.00; up to 544, \$550.00; up to 546, \$552.00; up to 548, \$554.00; up to 550, \$556.00; up to 552, \$558.00; up to 554, \$560.00; up to 556, \$562.00; up to 558, \$564.00; up to 560, \$566.00; up to 562, \$568.00; up to 564, \$570.00; up to 566, \$572.00; up to 568, \$574.00; up to 570, \$576.00; up to 572, \$578.00; up to 574, \$580.00; up to 576, \$582.00; up to 578, \$584.00; up to 580, \$586.00; up to 582, \$588.00; up to 584, \$590.00; up to 586, \$592.00; up to 588, \$594.00; up to 590, \$596.00; up to 592, \$598.00; up to 594, \$600.00; up to 596, \$602.00; up to 598, \$604.00; up to 600, \$606.00; up to 602, \$608.00; up to 604, \$610.00; up to 606, \$612.00; up to 608, \$614.00; up to 610, \$616.00; up to 612, \$618.00; up to 614, \$620.00; up to 616, \$622.00; up to 618, \$624.00; up to 620, \$626.00; up to 622, \$628.00; up to 624, \$630.00; up to 626, \$632.00; up to 628, \$634.00; up to 630, \$636.00; up to 632, \$638.00; up to 634, \$640.00; up to 636, \$642.00; up to 638, \$644.00; up to 640, \$646.00; up to 642, \$648.00; up to 644, \$650.00; up to 646, \$652.00; up to 648, \$654.00; up to 650, \$656.00; up to 652, \$658.00; up to 654, \$660.00; up to 656, \$662.00; up to 658, \$664.00; up to 660, \$666.00; up to 662, \$668.00; up to 664, \$670.00; up to 666, \$672.00; up to 668, \$674.00; up to 670, \$676.00; up to 672, \$678.00; up to 674, \$680.00; up to 676, \$682.00; up to 678, \$684.00; up to 680, \$686.00; up to 682, \$688.00; up to 684, \$690.00; up to 686, \$692.00; up to 688, \$694.00; up to 690, \$696.00; up to 692, \$698.00; up to 694, \$700.00; up to 696, \$702.00; up to 698, \$704.00; up to 700, \$706.00; up to 702, \$708.00; up to 704, \$710.00; up to 706, \$712.00; up to 708, \$714.00; up to 710, \$716.00; up to 712, \$718.00; up to 714, \$720.00; up to 716, \$722.00; up to 718, \$724.00; up to 720, \$726.00; up to 722, \$728.00; up to 724, \$730.00; up to 726, \$732.00; up to 728, \$734.00; up to 730, \$736.00; up to 732, \$738.00; up to 734, \$740.00; up to 736, \$742.00; up to 738, \$744.00; up to 740, \$746.00; up to 742, \$748.00; up to 744, \$750.00; up to 746, \$752.00; up to 748, \$754.00; up to 750, \$756.00; up to 752, \$758.00; up to 754, \$760.00; up to 756, \$762.00; up to 758, \$764.00; up to 760, \$766.00; up to 762, \$768.00; up to 764, \$770.00; up to 766, \$772.00; up to 768, \$774.00; up to 770, \$776.00; up to 772, \$778.00; up to 774, \$780.00; up to 776, \$782.00; up to 778, \$784.00; up to 780, \$786.00; up to 782, \$788.00; up to 784, \$790.00; up to 786, \$792.00; up to 788, \$794.00; up to 790, \$796.00; up to 792, \$798.00; up to 794, \$800.00; up to 796, \$802.00; up to 798, \$804.00; up to 800, \$806.00; up to 802, \$808.00; up to 804, \$810.00; up to 806, \$812.00; up to 808, \$814.00; up to 810, \$816.00; up to 812, \$818.00; up to 814, \$820.00; up to 816, \$822.00; up to 818, \$824.00; up to 820, \$826.00; up to 822, \$828.00; up to 824, \$830.00; up to 826, \$832.00; up to 828, \$834.00; up to 830, \$836.00; up to 832, \$838.00; up to 834, \$840.00; up to 836, \$842.00; up to 838, \$844.00; up to 840, \$846.00; up to 842, \$848.00; up to 844, \$850.00; up to 846, \$852.00; up to 848, \$854.00; up to 850, \$856.00; up to 852, \$858.00; up to 854, \$860.00; up to 856, \$862.00; up to 858, \$864.00; up to 860, \$866.00; up to 862, \$868.00; up to 864, \$870.00; up to 866, \$872.00; up to 868, \$874.00; up to 870, \$876.00; up to 872, \$878.00; up to 874, \$880.00; up to 876, \$882.00; up to 878, \$884.00; up to 880, \$886.00; up to 882, \$888.00; up to 884, \$890.00; up to 886, \$892.00; up to 888, \$894.00; up to 890, \$896.00; up to 892, \$898.00; up to 894, \$900.00; up to 896, \$902.00; up to 898, \$904.00; up to 900, \$906.00; up to 902, \$908.00; up to 904, \$910.00; up to 906, \$912.00; up to 908, \$914.00; up to 910, \$916.00; up to 912, \$918.00; up to 914, \$920.00; up to 916, \$922.00; up to 918, \$924.00; up to 920, \$926.00; up to 922, \$928.00; up to 924, \$930.00; up to 926, \$932.00; up to 928, \$934.00; up to 930, \$936.00; up to 932, \$938.00; up to 934, \$940.00; up to 936, \$942.00; up to 938, \$944.00; up to 940, \$946.00; up to 942, \$948.00; up to 944, \$950.00; up to 946, \$952.00; up to 948, \$954.00; up to 950, \$956.00; up to 952, \$958.00; up to 954, \$960.00; up to 956, \$962.00; up to 958, \$964.00; up to 960, \$966.00; up to 962, \$968.00; up to 964, \$970.00; up to 966, \$972.00; up to 968, \$974.00; up to 970, \$976.00; up to 972, \$978.00; up to 974, \$980.00; up to 976, \$982.00; up to 978, \$984.00; up to 980, \$986.00; up to 982, \$988.00; up to 984, \$990.00; up to 986, \$992.00; up to 988, \$994.00; up to 990, \$996.00; up to 992, \$998.00; up to 994, \$1000.00; up to 996, \$1002.00; up to 998, \$1004.00; up to 1000, \$1006.00; up to 1002, \$1008.00; up to 1004, \$1010.00; up to 1006, \$1012.00; up to 1008, \$1014.00; up to 1010, \$1016.00; up to 1012, \$1018.00; up to 1014, \$1020.00; up to 1016, \$1022.00; up to 1018, \$1024.00; up to 1020, \$1026.00; up to 1022, \$1028.00; up to 1024, \$1030.00; up to 1026, \$1032.00; up to 1028, \$1034.00; up to 1030, \$1036.00; up to 1032, \$1038.00; up to 1034, \$1040.00; up to 1036, \$1042.00; up to 1038, \$1044.00; up to 1040, \$1046.00; up to 1042, \$1048.00; up to 1044, \$1050.00; up to 1046, \$1052.00; up to 1048, \$1054.00; up to 1050, \$1056.00; up to 1052, \$1058.00; up to 1054, \$1060.00; up to 1056, \$1062.00; up to 1058, \$1064.00; up to 1060, \$1066.00; up to 1062, \$1068.00; up to 1064, \$1070.00; up to 1066, \$1072.00; up to 1068, \$1074.00; up to 1070, \$1076.00; up to 1072, \$1078.00; up to 1074, \$1080.00; up to 1076, \$1082.00; up to 1078, \$1084.00; up to 1080, \$1086.00; up to 1082, \$1088.00; up to 1084, \$1090.00; up to 1086, \$1092.00; up to 1088, \$1094.00; up to 1090, \$1096.00; up to 1092, \$1098.00; up to 1094, \$1100.00; up to 1096, \$1102.00; up to 1098, \$1104.00; up to 1100, \$1106.00; up to 1102, \$1108.00; up to 1104, \$1110.00; up to 1106, \$1112.00; up to 1108, \$1114.00; up to 1110, \$1116.00; up to 1112, \$1118.00; up to 1114, \$1120.00; up to 1116, \$1122.00; up to 1118, \$1124.00; up to 1120, \$1126.00; up to 1122, \$1128.00; up to 1124, \$1130.00; up to 1126, \$1132.00; up to 1128, \$1134.00; up to 1130, \$1136.00; up to 1132, \$1138.00; up to 1134, \$1140.00; up to 1136, \$1142.00; up to 1138, \$1144.00; up to 1140, \$1146.00; up to 1142, \$1148.00; up to 1144, \$1150.00; up to 1146, \$1152.00; up to 1148, \$1154.00; up to 1150, \$1156.00; up to 1152, \$1158.00; up to 1154, \$1160.00; up to 1156, \$1162.00; up to 1158, \$1164.00; up to 1160, \$1166.00; up to 1162, \$1168.00; up to 1164, \$1170.00; up to 1166, \$1172.00; up to 1168, \$1174.00; up to 1170, \$1176.00; up to 1172, \$1178.00; up to 1174, \$1180.00; up to 1176, \$1182.00; up to 1178, \$1184.00; up to 1180, \$1186.00; up to 1182, \$1188.00; up to 1184, \$1190.00; up to 1186, \$1192.00; up to 1188, \$1194.00; up to 1190, \$1196.00; up to 1192, \$1198.00; up to 1194, \$1200.00; up to 1196, \$1202.00; up to 1198, \$1204.00; up to 1200, \$1206.00; up to 1202, \$1208.00; up to 1204, \$1210.00; up to 1206, \$1212.00; up to 1208, \$1214.00; up to 1210, \$1216.00; up to 1212, \$1218.00; up to 1214, \$1220.00; up to 1216, \$1222.00; up to 1218, \$1224.00; up to 1220, \$1226.00; up to 1222, \$1228.00; up to 1224, \$1230.00; up to 1226, \$1232.00; up to 1228, \$1234.00; up to 1230, \$1236.00; up to 1232, \$1238.00; up to 1234, \$1240.00; up to 1236, \$1242.00; up to 1238, \$1244.00; up to 1240, \$1246.00; up to 1242, \$1248.00; up to 1244, \$1250.00; up to 1246, \$1252.00; up to 1248, \$1254.00; up to 1250, \$1256.00; up to 1252, \$1258.00; up to 1254, \$1260.00; up to 1256, \$1262.00; up to 1258, \$1264.00; up to 1260, \$1266.00; up to 1262, \$1268.00; up to 1264, \$1270.00; up to 1266, \$1272.00; up to 1268, \$1274.00; up to 1270, \$1276.00; up to 1272, \$1278.00; up to 1274, \$1280.00; up to 1276, \$1282.00; up to 1278, \$1284.00; up to 1280, \$1286.00; up to 1282, \$1288.00; up to 1284, \$1290.00; up to 1286, \$1292.00; up to 1288, \$1294.00; up to 1290, \$1296.00; up to 1292, \$1298.00; up to 1294, \$1300.00; up to 1296, \$1302.00; up to 1298, \$1304.00; up to 1300, \$1306.00; up to 1302, \$1308.00; up to 1304, \$1310.00; up to 1306, \$1312.00; up to 1308, \$1314.00; up to 1310, \$1316.00; up to 1312, \$1318.00; up to 1314, \$1320.00; up to 1316, \$1322.00; up to 1318, \$1324.00; up to 1320, \$1326.00; up to 1322, \$1328.00; up to 1324, \$1330.00; up to 1326, \$1332.00; up to 1328, \$1334.00; up to 1330, \$1336.00; up to 1332, \$1338.00; up to 1334, \$1340.00; up to 1336, \$1342.00; up to 1338, \$1344.00; up to 1340, \$1346.00; up to 1342, \$1348.00; up to 1344, \$1350.00; up to 1346, \$1352.00; up to 1348, \$1354.00; up to 1350, \$1356.00; up to 1352, \$1358.00; up to 1354, \$1360.00; up to 1356, \$1362.00; up to 1358, \$1364.00; up to 1360, \$1366.00; up to 1362, \$1368.00; up to 1364, \$1370.00; up to 1366, \$1372.00; up to 1368, \$1374.00; up to 1370, \$1376.00; up to 1372, \$1378.00; up to 1374, \$1380.00; up to 1376, \$1382.00; up to 1378, \$1384.00; up to 1380, \$1386.00; up to 1382, \$1388.00; up to 1384, \$1390.00; up to 1386, \$1392.00; up to 1388, \$13

Big Industrial Terminal Looms Police Ready for Hurry Calls Booming Shoe Trade Forecast

(Continued from Page 1)

Increase in profits. Yesterday the elevated trustees announced figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, showed "a marked improvement." The deficit, they note, is \$1,201,124 less than it was last year. This, they say, is due to a cut in operations costs, but also to an increase in the number of riders. By way of illustrating the last point they say that in all there were 3,279,949 more patrons. This gain in patronage, which began in January this year, broke a long record of steady losses dating from January, 1933.

Pointing out that railway riders indicate general business conditions by their numbers, the "E" trustees conclude that business is generally better in the Boston metropolitan area.

Welfare Shrinkage

Mayor Mansfield today knows that there are now 4000 fewer cases on Boston welfare rolls than there were in April this year. But he doesn't know how many fewer or more there are now than last year at this time. After all, such a comparison would be more conclusive, he thinks.

But apparently no such figures are available. The new Welfare Board reported to him this morning that the department lists 28,642, as against nearly 32,000 in April. The board didn't say, though, and no one else seems to be able to determine how many there are on the rolls last year at this time. Sifting of figures on costs and such don't seem to bring out the desired data on the number of cases.

Last week alone, the board told the Mayor, they were able to drop \$70 cases. Chiefly, it is said, this shrinkage is due to business improvements and government job-relief work.

Simultaneously yesterday the Mayor approved an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the welfare department, bringing the total expended so far this year to about \$8,000,000. Last year the 12-month total was \$14,000,000.

Police

Call "Dev" 1212

For a policeman, just call DEV-onshire 1212. Or, if the number for the moment has been forgotten, signal the operator, say "police emergency," giving name and address.

Boston police headquarters promises to have an officer out on the run within a few minutes. And, they say, if the service isn't satisfactory, the complainant should notify Police Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman in writing, right away.

The new emergency telephone system went into operation with a click at 8 o'clock this morning, and already its efficacy has been demonstrated, those in charge say. All emergency telephone calls for Boston police are handled over special trunk lines direct to special officers on duty at headquarters. These officers take the calls and relay them to the proper unit or station.

So is launched the first link in the department's new Bureau of



GRANLIDEN HOTEL
LAKE SUNAPEE, N.H.
NOW OPEN
Private golf course, 1200 ft. elevation. Sandy beach, tennis, saddle horses, orchestra, boating, fishing. Select clientele. Rates from \$5 to \$10 daily, including meals. Special weekly rates. Booklet.
GEORGE H. BLISS, Manager

Operations. Preparatory to advent of the radio system, probably next week, the personnel felt some shifting around today, with a number of new jobs and several new assignments announced.

Appointments

Jobs for a Few

Governor Ely and his Executive Council were kept busy yesterday naming people to do odd jobs for the State. Besides the members of the new milk board, who were nominated and confirmed under suspension of the rules, the following names were submitted:

P. Emmet Gavin as new member of State Board of Parole, Matthew W. Bullock for reappointment. Roger L. Putnam, William L. Stoddard, Robert J. Watt, as members special commission for investigation and study of unemployment, insurance reserves and benefits. Richard Parkhurst, Charles E. Ware Jr., as members Board of Boston Port Authority.

Confirmation of these must await the usual week's "aging."

Miscellaneous

Mayor on the Job

Mayor Charles A. Ross of Quincy assigned himself to special traffic duty yesterday. And motorists who happened to pass a certain point on the Wollaston Beach Boulevard say he is a pretty good traffic "cop."

A rubbish pile consisting mainly of discarded tires near the Dennison Airport, burned by city order Tuesday, blazed up again unexpectedly yesterday, casting a black cloud of pungent smoke over the region. The resulting traffic tie-up due to poor visibility called for heroic action. Mayor Ross just happened by, and sensing the emergency plunged into the tangle, personally set things going again. At a late hour the fire was still burning, but traffic had sufficiently eased to disperse with the Mayor's services as a disentangler.

Welfare Pays

Education, however desirable, costs money. Welfare taxpayers are sure of it. Two PWA school building projects there may be responsible for a \$4 boost in the tax rate this year. The selectmen announce acceptance of a federal grant-loan for the school buildings, note as a result that for each \$1000 of valuation property owners may have to add another \$4 this year, bringing the rate to \$25.80.

Keep Surplus at Work

(Continued from Page 1)

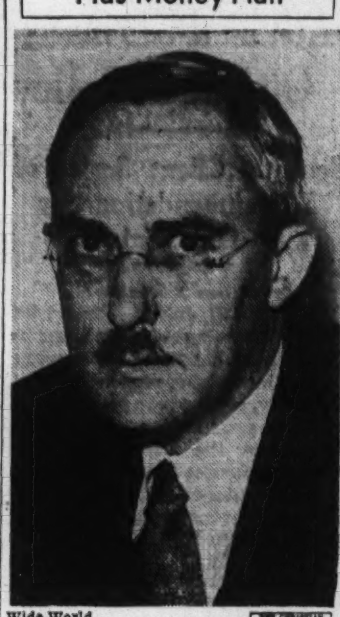
for labor absorption lie in services rather than in the factories.

Another essential design in his pattern is the encouragement of private spending in cultural activities, such as financing an opera, a theater or even a country club. To induce this, he would exempt the rich from a portion of their taxes if they would spend for such purposes. The point here, he explained, is that such expenditures cause no debt.

Socialism Opposed

His whole objective is to stalemate socialism by reorganizing the tax structure and by the extension of the public and semi-public spending program. Declaring that the New Deal appears at times inchoate, he, nevertheless, indicated that he believed President Roosevelt is planning to proceed along the path he had outlined. He declared it is essential that the President get his social security program underway next winter before public morale sags. Recognizing the impatience of many liberals and radicals with the

Has Money Plan



David C. Coyle
Distribution of Surplus Income Urged at Wellesley Forum

President's temporizing with industry, he declared the Chief Executive must proceed by a series of compromises.

"The middle class holds the balance of political power," he explained. "If the President should settle labor disputes in a fashion too favorable to labor, the middle class might be alienated and a Republican President swept into power. Thus the whole Roosevelt program would collapse. Some such realization may be the motivating force in many decisions that seem disproportionately favorable to capital."

Steps Involved

"The social organism must develop intelligent means for its own future or it will stumble blindly into destruction. These plans will center in the distribution of purchasing power and allocation of income. They will involve expenditures on an expanding scale on cultural or quasi-cultural services; relief of taxation that rests on the consumer; reduction of sales taxes, or real estate taxes; of tariffs and public service charges. They will involve the establishment of heavier income taxes on the upper brackets and heavy taxation of undistributed corporate income into dividends and wages."

The proposals of Mr. Coyle elicited discussion from the audience. The radicals ridiculed it as a hopeless effort to stop capitalism's early dissipation into Fascism, Communism or Socialism; capitalist sympathizers disapproved because it involved too drastic a levy on industry. Certain liberals agreed it as a possible compromise offered by capitalism to the theories pressing in on it from all sides.

Germany Issues Warrant

For Klemperer's Arrest

BERLIN, July 11 (AP)—A warrant was issued today for the "temporary" arrest of Herr Otto Klemperer, conductor of the Los Angeles Orchestra and guest conductor of the New York Philharmonic Society. Herr Klemperer, a Jew, was former musical director-general of the State Opera in Berlin and was dismissed a year ago.

The warrant for his arrest was issued by the Reich's Ministry of Finance and was made public in the Official Gazette. Thus, Herr Klemperer, who left Germany early in 1933, was accused of tax evasion.

World Court Month by Month

Scope of Tribunal's Jurisdiction
In Leticia Pact Studied at Hague

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—In circles of international law here the Leticia Agreement concluded at Rio de Janeiro in May between Colombia and Peru is being studied with keen interest, because the clause concerning the jurisdiction involved is said to be perhaps the most sweeping that ever has been made, making the World Court's jurisdiction absolute and making the Court the guardian of the effect of its own decision.

In the agreement it is stated that all pending problems should be solved by direct negotiations to be carried on through ordinary diplomatic channels. But in order to facilitate an agreement, a special commission of three members will be appointed, with powers to settle the difficulties which might arise in the execution of any agreement which may be reached through diplomatic channels. But the commission has no judicial powers, it can only report to the Governments concerned and draft recommendations.

Then the Governments have a short time—90 days—to agree between themselves and if they fail to do so, either of the two Governments can appeal to the World Court. So the leading points are: Direct negotiations; in case of difficulties a commission steps in to report and make recommendations; if the recommendations do not lead to an agreement, either of the Governments may bring the case to the Court.

The second clause, however, is the most sweeping one. Here Colombia and Peru first of all, using the phraseology of the Kellogg Pact, agree not to go to war or use force in any way for any purpose "as a means of solving actual political problems." Further, it says that if difficulties arise which cannot be settled by diplomatic means, either of the two parties can bring the matter before the Court by unilateral agreement, with the addition that, for the purpose of this submission to the Court, any reserve or limitation which the Governments made concerning the optional clause shall be considered as invalid. So the parties waive any reservations they

Sunday Liquor Sales Vex Board; Licenses Revoked

Boston Finds Restaurant
Worst Offender Against
Decency

Drastic curbing of Sunday liquor selling in Boston has begun. Nettled by conditions characterized as "startling," members of the Boston Licensing Board are prohibiting Sunday liquor sales in places where food sales are negligible. And they ask the public to help.

Miss Mary Driscoll, now serving her tenth year on the board, is one of the strongest opponents of such liquor sales. Within a week she has wrestled from six restaurants their Sunday selling privilege. She expects the number to increase rapidly as the drive gains speed.

Appeal to Citizens

The drive has been under way a week, yet progress has been slow. Miss Driscoll said. Board members must either obtain first-hand proof against the licensees or receive evidence from neighbors and other outsiders. Without proof of unsavory conditions the board cannot act.

Thus the only woman on the three-member board issues an appeal to citizens to aid the board in its efforts to keep liquor selling within decent bounds. For the most part much opposition is spreading through various communities against Sunday liquor sales, according to Miss Driscoll. Yet few evidenced-laden complaints come to the board.

"Persons living in communities where such sales have become a nuisance know conditions better than the board," Miss Driscoll declared. "They should say they do not want Sunday sales. They should realize their support means everything to the licensing board."

Clean Up Neighborhoods

She proposes that small neighborhood groups be formed in each community to police the city, gather facts and fight against obnoxious establishments. Such groups, working quietly and fairly, could quickly build up a case against offending proprietors. This applies to all liquor retailing. These groups also could help the police uncover slot machines which develop gambling habits among young folks. Furthermore they could help prevent young men under 21 from patronizing pool rooms. Thus, Miss Driscoll said, their civic service could be widespread.

Sunday Sale Unneeded

Regarding Sunday sales of liquor to be drunk on the premises, Miss Driscoll personally feels they are unnecessary. Any liquor to be consumed on Sunday can be purchased at package stores during the week, she holds. Although she cautioned that this may not be the entire board's opinion, chances are that it is, for the other members are curbing the Sunday liquor sales as well as she.

Contrary to widespread belief, Miss Driscoll declared, taverns offer few control problems. Restaurants, she characterized as the great regulation stumblingblock. Taverns, she explained, have no music, except for an on-air radio; allow no women drinkers and thus no dancing. Their closing hour is 11 p. m. Their doors are not open on Sundays. Furthermore, their windows are curtained to a height of five feet, preventing children from looking in.

Thus the tavern, despite its sallowish appearance, is seen as the opposite of the restaurant in liquor

Monitor Interview

At 9 P. M., July 14

ON SATURDAY, July 14, only, the regular Monitor interview will be heard at 9 p. m., eastern daylight time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and WIAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass.

This change is occasioned by a special dramatic program on the NBC-Blue network from 8 to 9 p. m.

regulation. Miss Driscoll asserted no wholesale complaints have been registered against the 160 Boston taverns. Not so with the restaurants. Complaints against the latter revolve around the admittance of women. In many places dancing and music is allowed. Thus, according to Miss Driscoll, the places are noisier than during pre-prohibition days.

To combat such conditions, the board has curbed music and dancing permits. Miss Driscoll said many music applications have been for piano alone, with no hired musician to play it. The piano would be on the premises for the "sufficiently happy" drinker to pound away for the crowd's amusement. This, Miss Driscoll said, usually leads to objectionable dances by women and other conditions not consistent with decency.

Hand Shake Is Reward Given Finder of \$14,000

NORTH WILBRAHAM, Mass., July 12 (AP)—When Mr. Michael Evershank yesterday cleaned out an over-night cabin that was occupied by a family from New Rochelle, N. Y., he found under the mattress a bulky wallet containing checks and cash to the total of \$14,000.

Some time during the day the people who had forgotten the pocketbook, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Hoffman, discovered their oversight and hastily sped back to this town. Evidently fearing they would have trouble in recovering their property they stopped in Springfield and had a police sergeant go with them.

Mr. Evershank, however, had the pocketbook ready and waiting for its owner and by way of reward he received from Mr. Hoffman a cordial handshake.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and vicinity: Showers are probable late this afternoon or tonight, continuing Friday slightly warmer; gentle to moderate shifting winds, mostly south and southwest.

Vermont: Local thunderstorms tonight or Friday; little change in temperature.

For Other New England States: Mostly cloudy; probably local showers tonight and Friday; slightly warmer tonight and on the coast Friday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate south and southwest winds and overcast weather with occasional showers tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures
Boston 68 72 New Orleans 78 80
Birmingham 80 80 New York 76 74
Chicago 74 84 Norfolk, Va. 76 82
Denver 76 80 Philadelphia 86 82
Helen, Minn. 76 80 St. Louis 80 100
Jacksonville 76 86 St. Paul 74 88
Kansas City 82 98 San Francisco 52 78
Los Angeles 82 88 Washington 74 84
Miami, Fla. 74 84

A—9 a. m. July 12.
B—Maximum July 11.

High Tide at Boston
Thursday 12:45 p. m., Friday 1 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:51 p. m.

Tesla Declares His Electric Ray Will Avert War

Could Annihilate Fleets
and Armies, He Says,
250 Miles Distant

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11—Means of national defense against the armed forces of an invading nation have been discovered which will erect a defensive wall around a nation making it impregnable against attack by air or land forces, according to Dr. Nikola Tesla, dean of American inventors and the father of modern methods of generation and distribution of electrical energy.

Dr. Tesla added that he had discovered this means and that it consists of an electrical beam which will send concentrated particles of energy of such tremendous force through the air that they will bring down large fleets of enemy airplanes and annihilate armies of millions of men, and that it can reach their objective.

So powerful are these beams, Dr. Tesla said, that they will penetrate a distance of 250 miles from a nation's frontier to strike attacking aircraft, whereas as a defensive means against forces, the beam is selective "as far as a telescope can see" as far as the curvature of the earth will permit.

In an interview here on the occasion of his seventy-eighth birthday yesterday, Dr. Tesla declared that this, his latest, invention, "would make war impossible," since it will make war too costly to an aggressor to permit its undertaking.

Dr. Tesla stressed that its application was wholly defensive and that it could not be used as a weapon for offense. This, he said, was because the electrical energy required for the beam could be generated only from large stationary plants.

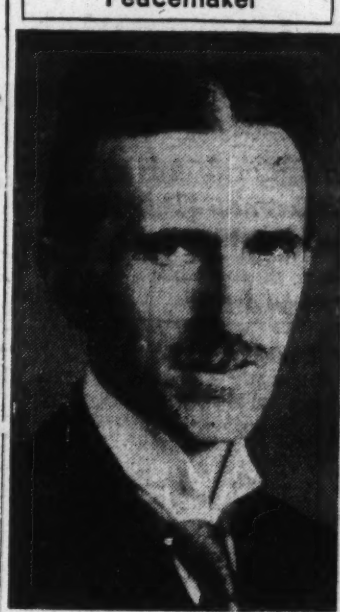
He compared these to old-time forts placed at strategic distances on frontiers. These power plants could not be moved any more than could these old forts, he said.

Small generating plants, could, however, he continued, be built in warships. These would be effective in guarding vessels against attack from the air thus giving the warship supremacy over the air bomber.

Dr. Tesla held that his beam also would bring to a successful end the campaign against overseas warfare, since it would make the submarine obsolete. Methods of detecting the overseas raiders were, he recalled, now so perfect that there is little need of them submerging, and once they were located, his beam destroy them under water as well as on the surface, he declared.

Dr. Tesla said his beam embodies four new inventions. He declined to describe them, but said he would make them public soon in a statement before scientific bodies. The first invention, he indicated, provides a method and the apparatus for producing rays and other manifestations of energy in the free air and for the elimination of the high vacuum—this elimination being necessary to produce such rays and beams. He referred to the second invention generally as a method and process for producing very great electrical force, while the third is a method for amplifying this process

Peacemaker



Nikola Tesla

and the fourth is "a new method for producing tremendous electrical repelling force."

Dr. Tesla said the voltage employed in casting his beam on an objective would have the lightning-like potential of 50,000,000 volts. Such an energy has never heretofore been attained through man-made means.

Dr. Tesla has made more than 700 inventions. He characterized his late discovery as the most important he had achieved.

Announcement that he was working on one of the greatest inventions of his life was made by Dr. Tesla two years ago, and his description of his new beam was seen as indicating the successful completion of this undertaking. He said then, that when this invention was announced it would "be like the 100,000 trumpets of the Apocalypse."

"It will be like the shout with which Joshua's army brought down the walls of Jericho," he declared.

Canton's Women Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CANTON—In accordance with instructions from the Executive Yuan of the National Government, Canton streets will be adorned with women police. Already female "cops" have made their appearance in other cities in north China. Sixty girls and young women will be enrolled in the police training school, and they will be ready for patrol duty before the year is out.

The second feature is the provision for raising rates should there be an imposition of new taxes or burdens from outside governmental agencies, state or federal, or code authorities that would increase the cost of fuel or labor to the extent of \$200,000 or more. On the other hand, the city can demand a reduction, further than the contract allows, should the company be relieved of any of its present burdens to the extent of the same amount.

HILDRETH'S ORIGINAL AND ONLY



If your neighborhood store does not keep Velvet in stock, we will send you, fresh from the factory, a 5-lb. box for \$1.75 postpaid.

H. L. HILDRETH CO., BOSTON, MASS.
The Most Wholesome Candy for Children



WAFFLES!... I LOVE THEM! BUT THEY'RE SUCH A BOTHER TO MAKE, AREN'T THEY?

NOT WITH BAKES-ALL. JUST ADD MILK... THAT'S ALL. IT'S THE NEWEST THING!

WHY I THOUGHT EVEN WITH THESE MODERN MIXED FLOURS YOU ADD TWO OR THREE OTHER INGREDIENTS FOR WAFFLES...OR MUFFINS

YOU DO...BUT NOT WITH THIS NEW BAKES-ALL. THAT'S DIFFERENT... SUGAR AND EGGS ARE IN IT, ALL YOU DO IS ADD MILK



AS EASY AS THAT? AND EVERY ONE RAVES ABOUT YOUR WAFFLES... THEY'RE SO DELICIOUS!

I THANK BAKES-ALL FOR THAT. IT'S THE GREATEST LITTLE TIME-AND-TRouble-SAVER

I KNOW... ECONOMICAL TOO!

HELEN'S right... and right up-to-the-minute too! For there's no other flour-mix to be compared with Bakes-All. It's utterly new! Different. Other flour-mixes make only biscuits when milk is added—to make other hot-breads with them, extra ingredients must be added. Bakes-All makes delicious biscuits—but it does much more besides. Makes a tempting variety of muffins, waffles, pancakes, doughnuts—everyone of them deliciously individual in taste—with a genuine home-made flavor—AND ALL YOU DO IS ADD MILK TO BAKES-ALL... MIX... BAKE... and it's ready.

Bakes-All—made by the makers of Rumford Baking Powder—is a special blend of the most delicious, wholesome ingredients. Combines all the food elements required by laborious recipes—at the same time eliminating all the fuss and bother. Insures against baking failures, too. With Bakes-All you can't go wrong.

Think what this new all-purpose flour mix means to the busy home cook—to the inexperienced maker of hot breads. Be economical. Get a package of Bakes-All today.

THE RUMFORD COMPANY, RUMFORD, R. I.

MANILA, July 12 (AP)—Supporters of Mr. Manuel Quezon, Senate president, were dominant among delegates elected to the Philippines Constitutional Convention in Tuesday's election.

Returns showed that both resident commissioners, Pedro Guevara and Camilo Osias, were among the 202 delegates elected to the convention which will be convened July 30 to draw up a Commonwealth Constitution under which the islands will be governed for the next decade. Only about a third of the 500,000 voters participated in the nonpartisan election.

Quezon Men Dominate
Philippine Convention

THE HAGUE—In circles of international law here the Leticia Agreement concluded at Rio de Janeiro in May between Colombia and Peru is being studied with keen interest, because the clause concerning the jurisdiction involved is said to be perhaps the most sweeping that ever has been made, making the World Court's jurisdiction absolute and making the Court the guardian of the effect of its own decision.

In the agreement it is stated that all pending problems should be solved by direct negotiations to be carried on through ordinary diplomatic channels. But in order to facilitate an agreement, a special commission of three members will be appointed, with powers to settle the difficulties which might arise in the execution of any agreement which may be reached through diplomatic channels. But the commission has no judicial powers, it can only report to the Governments concerned and draft recommendations.

Then the Governments have a short time—90 days—to agree between themselves and if they fail to do so, either of the two Governments can appeal to the World Court. So the leading points are: Direct negotiations; in case of difficulties a commission steps in to report and make recommendations; if the recommendations do not lead to an agreement, either of the Governments may bring the case to the Court.

The second clause, however, is the most sweeping one. Here Colombia and Peru first of all, using the phraseology of the Kellogg Pact, agree not to go to war or use force in any way for any purpose "as a means of solving actual political problems." Further, it says that if difficulties arise which cannot be settled by diplomatic means, either of the two parties can bring the matter before the Court by unilateral agreement, with the addition that, for the purpose of this submission to the Court, any reserve or limitation which the Governments made concerning the optional clause shall be considered as invalid. So the parties waive any reservations they

Better Milk

for you...
for your
children...

Whiting Milk Companies offer their customers the extra benefits of Irradiated Vitamin 'D' Milk. The process of irradiation gives to milk in even greater quantities than it ever before possessed—Vitamin 'D'... that food element so valuable to growing children. With all its extra goodness the cost of Irradiated Vitamin 'D' Milk is only one cent more per quart.

Orders for Irradiated Vitamin 'D' Milk may be placed with our route salesman or direct with our office. You have your choice of Old Homestead Milk, Grade "A" Milk, and Regular Family Milk—each

IRRADIATED
with ultra-violet light
by

WHITING MILK COMPANIES
WORCESTER Greater Boston PROVIDENCE

Tel. CHARlestown 2860

or your nearest WHITING BRANCH

BAKES-ALL
FOR ALL HOT BREADS

Star Players Advance to The Round of Eight

Several Near Defeat in the Spring Lake, N. J., Tennis Tourney

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 12.—The stars imported for the occasion all reached the quarterfinal round of the singles in the Bathing and Tennis Club invitation tennis singles yesterday, though several came unpleasantly close to elimination at the hands of their opponents.

Two rounds were completed, leaving the seeded eight the sole survivors. John W. Van Ryn displayed the best form of the day and the lowest score, though Frank A. Parker, opposing his clubmate, the veteran John P. Stockton, showed real tennis for the first time in the tourney. The Davis Cup player eliminated R. W. Seabury, the veteran, in the morning, 6-1, 6-0; and then in the afternoon defeated William Henschke of Montclair, 6-1, 6-1.

Clifford S. Sutter, the leading seeded player, made his belated appearance and polished off Samuel Hardy, former Davis Cup captain, in the final match of the day, 6-0, 6-2.

Three of the matches of the afternoon round were extremely close, but in each case the favorite finally won out after a battle running over an hour. First, Edward E. Feibleman, former Harvard star, threw a scare into Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. by leading at 5-2 in the first set. But the Yonkers player exerted his full skill and won the set, 8-6. Feibleman also led at 4-1 and 5-2 in the second, but again McCauliff fought his way to even terms, and finally took the set 12-10 for the match.

Later, Herbert L. Bowman had to resort to his rare volleys to win the deciding set from Thomas J. Mangin Jr. of Washington, after the latter had won the second set. The score was 6-4, 3-6, 6-2. Meantime, on an adjoining court, Fred C. Anderson, the tall Seventh Regiment player, was giving Samuel Gilpin, the Philadelphia ranking player, all sorts of a battle, winning the first set and using his volleys to bring the score to 4-1 in the final set. But the steadiness of Gilpin gave him the next two games and the match, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Today will be devoted to starting the doubles, with Van Ryn and Parker, Gregory S. Mangin and Bell, Hall and Feibleman and Anderson and McCauliff the leading pairs.

Tomorrow in singles Sutter will meet Bowman, Van Ryn will oppose McCauliff, Parker will encounter Bell, and Hall and Gilpin will fight out the fourth quarter.

The finals in both singles and doubles will be staged Sunday. The summary:

Spring Lake Invitation Tennis Tournament

Singles—Second Round

Thomas J. Mangin, Washington, defeated John Thomas, Red Bank, 6-2, 6-1.

Herbert L. Bowman, New York, defeated John Strahan, Orange, 6-0, 3-6, 6-2.

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated R. W. Seabury, Spring Lake, 6-1, 6-0.

William Henschke, Montclair, defeated Nelson D. Rose, Red Bank, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

Edward E. Feibleman, New York, defeated Fred Kuster, Trenton, 6-2, 6-0.

Charles Hollister, Lehigh, 6-3, 8-6.

Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., Yonkers, defeated Fred Kuster, Trenton, 6-2, 6-0.

J. P. Stockton, Philadelphia, defeated David Edwards, Spring Lake, 6-2, 6-4.

E. Ramey Donovan, Fordham, defeated Wade T. Benton, Cranford, 6-2, 6-4.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Donald Hawley, New York, 6-2, 6-3.

J. Gilbert Hall, Trenton, 6-2, 6-3.

John K. Weeks, Seabright, 6-1, 6-2.

Lemone Heuser, New York, defeated Harlan Whitehead, Trenton, 6-2, 6-4.

Third Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New York, defeated Samuel J. Hardy, New York, 6-0, 6-0.

Bowman defeated Henschke, 6-1, 6-2.

Van Ryn defeated Henschke, 6-1, 6-2.

McCauliff defeated Feibleman, 8-6, 12-10.

Parker defeated Donovan, 6-2, 6-3.

Bell defeated Donovan, 6-3, 6-4.

Hall defeated Heuser, 6-2, 6-3.

Gilpin defeated Fred C. Anderson, New York, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Only one of its kind in the Bronx"

Isabella Henderson's COLONIAL TEA ROOM

DINERS Sunday 12-5 Daily 5-8 LUNCHEON Daily 11-2:30 3-5:30 AFTERNOON TEA Daily 2:30-5:30 6-8:30

Telephone Fordham 4-9059

2542 GRAND CONDUCE

Relaxation Real Food

(Just north of Fordham Road)

Canterbury Lunch

AMERICAN HOUSEWIVES are responsible for the "Home-Cooked Taste" found in Our Fresh Vegetables, Cakes and Rolls

80 Nassau Street

Between 11th and 12th Sts.

11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

Maison A. De Winter

38 West 46th Street

One of the best French tables d'hotes in town

Handsome surroundings, Luncheon, Dinner, and Supper

Also à la Carte

Accommodations for private parties

Closes Sunday

No Liquor Served

25 West 46th Street, near Fifth Avenue

MARY KIRBY'S SOUTHERN CUISINE

116 WEST 72ND STREET

Luncheon 50c Dinner 70c and 85c

FLAMING STAR NEW COOK

Featuring 35-45 LUNCHEONS and CHICKEN and STEAK DINNER 55c SOUTHERN COOKING

Closed Sundays

No Liquor Served

25 West 46th Street, near Fifth Avenue

SUSAN PALMER'S RESTAURANT AND OYSTER BAR

2 West 49th St., 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Providing quality in a place of quiet, relaxed dining

DINNERS, 1.00 and 1.25

Popular Cold Buffet Lunch, 75c

OLIVE GARDEN CAFE

"It's the Best Food in Town"



Veterans Hold Own Tournament For Golf Title

New England Association Is Successful Venture for 'Old Timers'

By Webster J. Morse

"Once a senior, always a senior," sometimes variable, but never aged.

That, my friends, is the slogan of the United States Senior Golf Association. Now that the New England Senior Golfers' Association has been in operation since 1922 a member has suggested the following slogan: "Ecce Quomodo Ludus Suis Servitoribus reddit mercedem," which being translated is, "See how the game its veterans rewards."

One of the most pleasant experiences as sport writer for The Christian Science Monitor befell me a short while ago. It was an unexpected assignment in that I had to "cover" the New England Senior Golfers' tournament at the Woodland Golf Club. Golfers classed by age from 55 and up seemed certain to be productive of dull golf. That, I soon found out, was because I did not know the senior golfers.

To belong to this organization you must first be at least 55 years of age. A lot of water will go over the dam before I reach that stage of life and I most certainly hope my golf will have improved before attempting to compete with them. These "kids" are not only competing annually as a matter of sociability; they are real golfers. Even if golf writing is part of my work, I do not care to try conclusions at the game with any one of the 200 active association members.

Perennial President

Back in 1921 Julius Mathews, perennial president, Albert H. (Albie) Beal, George J. Martin and Harry B. Richmond saw tournament golf honors rapidly going to the youth of New England. Comfortably seated on the divan in front of the fireplace in the Woodland Golf Club they put their heads together and the New England Seniors' movement had its inception.

Woodland's golf committee and officers heartily approved the plan and the first invitation seniors' tournament in New England was held there June 8, 1921. On that occasion, according to the association year book, a large majority of those present signed a call for a meeting to organize a Massachusetts Seniors' Association. At the meeting, which was held at Woodland, May 2, 1922, in pursuance of the expressed desires of some outside of the State, it was decided to extend the membership to include other states, and the organization was formed as the New England Senior Golfers' Association. The membership limit was placed at 200.

Restaurants

THE SANDWICH CABIN

LUNCHEON PLATES & SANDWICHES

61 GREENWICH ST.

HOME COOKING CUP 50c SUNDAY

The Hearthstone

GARDEN GRILL

154 EAST 45TH STREET

Simple Delicious Food

Carefully Prepared

OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAMOUS FOR FOOD

LAUBE'S CAFETERIA

Cor. Pearl and Eagle Streets

OLD SPAIN

660 MAIN STREET

WESTPORT, CONN.

The 3 Bears

WILTON ROAD, WESTPORT, TEL. 4692

An old inn with charm and delicious food.

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT GUESTS

PORTLAND, ORE.

ign & Rose

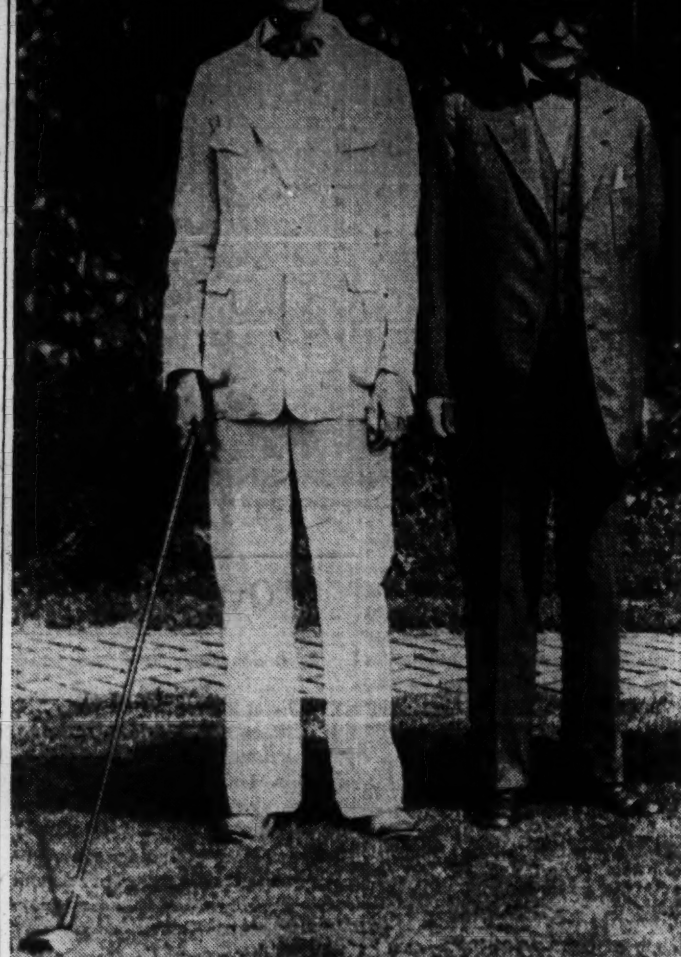
LUNCHEON-TEA-DINNER

MAURIE REEVES BUSHNELL

ALDEN 4-1100, ALDEN 7-1100

WATSON AND REED

Watson and Reed came back in the third race, however, to give the Beverly Yacht Club a victory over the Eastern Yacht Club, thus eliminating the Marblehead crew in the contest for the junior yachting championship of North America.



By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Upper—Woodland Golf Club. Lower—Albert H. Beal and Julius Mathews.

erans look upon Woodland as "home."

At that first meeting Julius Mathews was elected president. Several attempts by him to give the honor to another have failed and he has been elected to office. Tournaments and annual meetings have thrived every year beginning with the first official affair, June 6 and 7, 1922. So popular have these tournaments been that it was decided at the recent annual meeting to hold a fall invitation affair. Tomorrow a meeting will be held in the office of President Mathews to determine the course upon which it will be played.

The tournaments are conducted in classes for gross and net prizes with a champion of all classes declared each year. Class D comprises the 55 through 59 years of age; Class C runs from 60 through 64; Class B from 65 through 69; Class A from 70 through 74 and Class AA from 75 upward. At present there are 16 active members who will be eligible for the Class AA next year.

Among the Class AA veterans are such notables as George Wright, old-time ball player; Dr. W. G. Kendall, noted sportsman around New England; Julius Mathews, association president; Frederick H. Gillett, former Congressman; Albert H. Beal, one of the founders of the association, and John Shepard Jr., of Shepard Stores. A list of the N. E. S. G. A. champions follows:

Harry B. Richmond, Woodland, 1922

George C. Dutton, Woodland, 1923

W. H. Thayer, Brae Burn, 1924

George C. Dutton, Woodland, 1925

Harry B. Richmond, Woodland, 1926

George C. Dutton, Woodland, 1927

A. B. Jenks, Manchester, N. H., 1928

H. E. Getchell, Woodstock, N. H., 1929

William S. Dutton, Woodland, 1930

Arthur A. Hunt, Albemarle, 1931

James S. Kenyon, Providence, R. I., 1932

Vineyard Haven Y. C. Crew Wins Raceoff

By the Associated Press

YARMOUTH, N. S., July 12.—Two youthful yachtsmen, F. B. Jewett Jr. and Theodore Robie of the Vineyard Haven Yacht Club, yesterday sailed their Eerie to a thrilling victory over another Massachusetts entry representing the Manchester Yacht Club in the Prince of Wales Trophy race.

Tied at one race after a disputed finish yesterday, the two yachts went out in a freshening wind to settle their dispute with Jewett and Robie victors over S. Goodhue and Harvey Bundy by seconds.

In another all-United States race, Arthur Poor and Jack McBeath, representing the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead, defeated Hoyt F. Watson and Loring Reed in the Beverly Yacht Club entry from Marion, Mass., to make it one victory each.

Watson and Reed came back in the third race, however, to give the Beverly Yacht Club a victory over the Eastern Yacht Club, thus eliminating the Marblehead crew in the contest for the junior yachting championship of North America.

Giants Win Once And Cubs Twice In Senior Race

Terry, O'Doul Hit Timely for New York Club—Cardinals Lose

By George M. R. Holmes

The Brookfields and Baseball

Two little towns situated about half way between Worcester and Springfield, Mass., have given to baseball two men whose names will always occupy a prominent place in the national game's history. The two towns we refer to are North and East Brookfield, and the two players are Martin Bergen and Connie Mack. The former's home was in North Brookfield and he became a major-league player as the result of his work with the town team. Mack was born in East Brookfield, played on the nine that represented that town in his boyhood days, and from there went into major-league ranks, first as player, then as manager and treasurer. Bergen, like Mack, was a catcher and was a great one in the days when he wore the mask for the Boston Nationals, some 35 years ago. To the present-day fan, Bergen is only a legend; but to the older fans, he is remembered as one of the greatest catchers of his day and without an equal in throwing to the bases.

Baseball's "Grand Old Man"

Baseball has had its Spalding, its Anson, its Ewing, its Ward, its Evers, its Mathewson, its Wagner, its McGraw, its Cobb, and still has its Babe Ruth, all worthy of being ranked as among the greatest baseball players of all time; but it would be impossible to write a true history of baseball without placing the name of Connie Mack well up in the list. For over 35 years he has been managing the Philadelphia Athletics with marked success, and the team which first took the field in 1901 under the title of the "White Elephants," because it was the opinion of the general public that it would prove to be a losing financial venture, has been made and remade under the skillful handling of Mack, and has proved to be anything but a white elephant. As a developer of young players he is the outstanding manager of all time, and many are the players who will gladly testify to his baseball sagacity, what is still more, to his loving and gentle character. No wonder all Brookfield turned out Tuesday to pay homage to baseball's "Grand Old Man," who was there with his Philadelphia team for the sole purpose of honoring the memory of Martin Bergen and helping raise money for a ball player of former days who is now in need of financial assistance.

Preparing Them for the 1934 World Series

If the New York Giants get into the 1934 World Series (as we picked them to do before the season started), the winners of the American League pennant must now be aware of the fact that on the days Carl Hubbell and the representatives of the National League, scoring runs is going to be quite a proposition. The Washington Senators found that out last October; but there have been rumors that Hubbell was not quite as effective now as he was last year. That these rumors were not founded on very substantial facts was clearly demonstrated by Hubbell himself in the All-Star game on Tuesday. To me, the greatest thrill of the game was the striking out of Ruth, Gehrig and Fox in succession with two men on the bases. Any pitcher who can do a thing like that in such an important game can have my vote for the best all-star team ever assembled.

The Chicago Cubs gained half a game on the Giants by winning both of a doubleheader from the Boston Braves yesterday afternoon at Braves Field. Guy Bush pitched the opener and won, 3 to 1, for his eleventh triumph of the campaign. Flint Rhem and Huck Betts held the Cubs to five hits, but Babe Herman, starting in the second game, did very well in the pinches. Hartnett drove in both of Chicago's runs, the first in the second inning and the second in the fifth. The Braves now have lost five straight games. Solly Berger hit his nineteenth timely batting to produce three runs. Walley Berger hit his nineteenth four-bagger of the season for the Tribe.

Big Pat Malone pitched three-hit ball for the Cubs in the other victory, taking a pitchers' battle from left-handed Ed Brandt, 2 to 1. Brandt yielded eight safeties, but did very well in the pinches. Hartnett drove in both of Chicago's runs, the first in the second inning and the second in the fifth. The Braves now have lost five straight games. Solly Berger hit his nineteenth timely batting to produce three runs. Walley Berger hit his nineteenth four-bagger of the season for the Tribe.

The Phillies extended their winning streak to four games yesterday when they beat the St. Louis Cardinals with Phil Collins pitching. The score was 5 to 2. Collins shut the Cards out until Delancey hit a home run in the ninth inning. Virgil Davis on base. The Phils hit timely behind Collins and had scored all of their runs as early as the fifth inning. Bartell and Chiozza each scored two runs.

Ray Bengie pitched good ball yesterday at Robets Field, Brooklyn, enabling the Dodgers to defeat Cincinnati, 5 to 2. The veteran right-hander yielded nine hits, but tightened up with men on base. The Reds touched him for a pair of runs in the first inning and that was the end of their scoring. Pools' double and the Dodgers' two-run homer in the fifth inning won the game for the Phils. The scores by innings:

American League			
Won	Lost	P.C.	
New York	49	27	635
Chicago	48	29	623
Detroit	48	29	623
Boston	48	29	623
Cleveland	39	38	520
Washington	39	38	520
St. Louis	31	39	441
Philadelphia	30	40	400
Chicago	25	51	329

New York & Cleveland 4, Detroit 1, Washington 7. Only games scheduled.

Bill Dickey hit two home runs yesterday for the New York Yankees, each with Ben Chapman on base, giving the Yanks the runs they needed to defeat the Cleveland Indians, 9 to 4. It was New York's third straight American League victory.

Johnny Murphy, former Fordham University ace, won his eighth game of the season by keeping seven Cleveland Senators, 13 to 7. The defeat gave the Senators a 500 percentage for the season. They are in fifth place 1 1/2 games in back of the Indians.

The Tigers scored seven runs in the first three innings, driving Al Simmons out of the box, but the Senators put on a rally to tie the game at the end of the sixth inning, and the score was tied. Cochrane's club went to work again in the eighth; however, and pushed across six more runs with the help of some smart base running and hitting. Charlie Gehringer and Hank Greenberg each batted in three runs, while Owen and White each contributed three hits.

At Cleveland

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries—Murphy and Dickey; L. Brown, Welland, Lee and Myatt; Loring pitcher—L. Brown, Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h. 7m.

Ramilton to Coach U. S. Cup Team

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—(AP)—Word was received yesterday from R. Morris (Dick) Williams, 34, non-playing captain of the United States Davis Cup team, now in Europe, that Ramilton, a European professional, has been engaged to coach the American squad. He will assist the United States players in preparing for their international matches with either Czechoslovakia or Australia, and also if the Americans reach the challenge round for the engagement with Great Britain. Williams reported that his men were in fine condition.

At Detroit

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries—Hamlin, Auker and Hayworth; Thomas, Kline, Crowder, Russell and Sewell. Winner pitcher—Loring. Umpires—McGowan, Owens and Donnelly. Time—2h. 33m.

New Zealand Invited

WELLINGTON, N. Z., July 12 (Canadian Press).—The New Zealand Football Union has received from the International Rugby Association of America an invitation asking the New Zealand team to play matches in the United States as well as Canada at the end of the English tour next year. The union deferred consideration of the invitation.

Hall and Davis to Sell

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 12.—Walter Merrill Hall, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, will sail for England Saturday on the Canadian Aqueduct. He will attend the meeting of the International Tennis Federation and representatives of the Davis Cup nations to be held in London, July 30 and 31. Hall's appearance at the meeting will mark the first time the head of the American group has attended an international federation gathering. Dwight F. Davis, donor of the Davis Cup, will accompany Hall.

Misses Knapp, Stoddard Tied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 13.—Rosalee Knapp and Barbara Stoddard, both of the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club, tied for the lead yesterday with cards of 80 in the first round of the 54-hole medal-play championship of the Women's Long Island Golf Association at the North Hempstead Country Club. Mrs. George Long of Queens Valley, runner-up, won the Long Island women's match-play title at the Nassau Country Club, 2 and 1, over Mrs. Woodland, who won the prize-money by two strokes.

The assistant golf professionals and caddy masters will see off tomorrow the 1933 competition. Entries close July 18. Westboro, tomorrow, Saturday and Sunday, under the auspices of the Nisei Golf Club of West Roxbury. The winners of the various events will contest for national honors at Trenton, N. J., on July 20 and 21.

The Eastern Division of the American Canoe Association will hold its annual regatta and regatta races at Lake Umbagog, tomorrow, Saturday and Sunday, under the auspices of the Nisei Golf Club of West Roxbury. The winners of the various events will contest for national honors at Trenton, N. J., on July 20 and 21.

Play in the annual scratch four-ball golf tournament for the Robert J. Hughes Memorial Cup will be held at the Country Club, Brookline, July 20-21. Van Arsdale and Viana P. Oulford, both of Woodland, won the prize-money by two strokes.

American Association

Results July 11

Columbus 11, St. Paul 2.

Kansas City 4, Louisville 2.

Milwaukee 4, Indianapolis 2.

Only games scheduled.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

The Brookfields and Baseball

Two little towns situated about half way between Worcester and Springfield, Mass., have given to baseball two men whose names will always occupy a prominent place in the national game's history. The two towns we refer to are North and East Brookfield, and the two players are Martin Bergen and Connie Mack. The former's home was in North Brookfield and he became a major-league player as the result of his work with the town team. Mack was born in East Brookfield, played on the nine that represented that town in his boyhood days, and from there went into major-league ranks, first as player, then as manager and treasurer. Bergen, like Mack, was a catcher and was a great one in the days when he wore the mask for the Boston Nationals, some 35 years ago. To the present-day fan, Bergen is only a legend; but to the older fans, he is remembered as one of the greatest catchers of his day and without an equal in throwing to the bases.

Baseball's "Grand Old Man"

Baseball has had its Spalding, its Anson, its Ewing, its Ward, its Evers, its Mathewson, its Wagner, its McGraw, its Cobb, and still has its Babe Ruth, all worthy of being ranked as among the greatest baseball players of all time; but it would be impossible to write a true history of baseball without placing the name of Connie Mack well up in the list. For over 35 years he has been managing the Philadelphia Athletics with marked success, and the team which first took the field in 1901 under the title of the "White Elephants," because it was the opinion of the general public that it would prove to be a losing financial venture, has been made and remade under the skillful handling of Mack, and has proved to be anything but a white elephant. As a developer of young players he is the outstanding manager of all time, and many are the players who will gladly testify to his baseball sagacity, what is still more, to his loving and gentle character. No wonder all Brookfield turned out Tuesday to pay homage to baseball's "Grand Old Man," who was there with his Philadelphia team for the sole purpose of honoring the memory of Martin Bergen and helping raise money for a ball player of former days who is now in need of financial assistance.

Preparing Them for the 1934 World Series

If the New York Giants get into the 1934 World Series (as we picked them to do before the season started), the winners of the American League pennant must now be aware of the fact that on the days Carl Hubbell and the representatives of the National League, scoring runs is going to be quite a proposition. The Washington Senators found that out last October; but there have been rumors that Hubbell was not quite as effective now as he was last year. That these rumors were not founded on very substantial facts was clearly demonstrated by Hubbell himself in the All-Star game on Tuesday. To me, the greatest thrill of the game was the striking out of Ruth, Gehrig and Fox in succession with two men on the bases. Any pitcher who can do a thing like that in such an important game can have my vote for the best all-star team ever assembled.

The Chicago Cubs gained half a game on the Giants by winning both of a doubleheader from the Boston Braves yesterday afternoon at Braves Field. Guy Bush pitched the opener and won, 3 to 1, for his eleventh triumph of the campaign. Flint Rhem and Huck Betts held the Cubs to five hits, but Babe Herman, starting in the second game, did very well in the pinches. Hartnett drove in both of Chicago's runs, the first in the second inning and the second in the fifth. The Braves now have lost five straight games. Solly Berger hit his nineteenth timely batting to produce three runs. Walley Berger hit his nineteenth four-bagger of the season for the Tribe.

The Phillies extended their winning streak to four games yesterday when they beat the St. Louis Cardinals with Phil Collins pitching. The score was 5 to 2. Collins shut the Cards out until Delancey hit a home run in the ninth inning. Virgil Davis on base. The Phils hit timely behind Collins and had scored all of their runs as early as the fifth inning. Bartell and Chiozza each scored two runs.

Ray Bengie pitched good ball yesterday at Robets Field, Brooklyn, enabling the Dodgers to defeat Cincinnati, 5 to 2. The veteran right-hander yielded nine hits, but tightened up with men on base. The Reds touched him for a pair of runs in the first inning and that was the end of their scoring. Pools' double and the Dodgers' two-run homer in the fifth inning won the game for the Phils. The scores by innings:

American League			
Won	Lost	P.C.	
New York	49	27	635
Chicago	48	29	623
Detroit	48	29	623
Boston	48	29	623
Cleveland	39	38	520
Washington	39	38	520
St. Louis	31	39	441
Philadelphia	30	40	400
Chicago	25	51	329

New York & Cleveland 4, Detroit 1, Washington 7. Only games scheduled.

Bill Dickey hit two home runs yesterday for the New York Yankees, each with Ben Chapman on base, giving the Yanks the runs they needed to defeat the Cleveland Indians, 9 to 4. It was New York's third straight American League victory.

Johnny Murphy, former Fordham University ace, won his eighth game of the season by keeping seven Cleveland Senators, 13 to 7. The defeat gave the Senators a 500 percentage for the season. They are in fifth place 1 1/2 games in back of the Indians.

The Tigers scored seven runs in the first three innings, driving Al Simmons out of the box, but the Senators put on a rally to tie the game at the end of the sixth inning, and the score was tied. Cochrane's club went to work again in the eighth; however, and pushed across six more runs with the help of some smart base running and hitting. Charlie Gehringer and Hank Greenberg each batted in three runs, while Owen and White each contributed three hits.

At Cleveland

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries—Murphy and Dickey; L. Brown, Welland, Lee and Myatt; Loring pitcher—L. Brown, Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h. 7m.

Ramilton to Coach U. S. Cup Team

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—(AP)—Word was received yesterday from R. Morris (Dick) Williams, 34, non-playing captain of the United States Davis Cup team, now in Europe, that Ramilton, a European professional, has been engaged to coach the American squad. He will assist the United States players in preparing for their international matches with either Czechoslovakia or Australia, and also if the Americans reach the challenge round for the engagement with Great Britain. Williams reported that his men were in fine condition.

At Detroit

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries—Hamlin, Auker and Hayworth; Thomas, Kline, Crowder, Russell and Sewell. Winner pitcher—Loring. Umpires—McGowan, Owens and Donnelly. Time—2h. 33m.

New Zealand Invited

WELLINGTON, N. Z., July 12 (Canadian Press).—The New Zealand Football Union has received from the International Rugby Association of America an invitation asking the New Zealand team to play matches in the United States as well as Canada at the end of the English tour next year. The union deferred consideration of the invitation.

Hall and Davis to Sell

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 12.—Walter Merrill Hall, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, will sail for England Saturday on the Canadian Aqueduct. He will attend the meeting of the International Tennis Federation and representatives of the Davis Cup nations to be held in London, July 30 and 31. Hall's appearance at the meeting will mark the first time the head of the American group has attended an international federation gathering. Dwight F. Davis, donor of the Davis Cup, will accompany Hall.

Misses Knapp, Stoddard Tied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 13.—Rosalee Knapp and Barbara Stoddard, both of the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club, tied for the lead yesterday with cards of 80 in the first round of the 54-hole medal-play championship of the Women's Long Island Golf Association at the North Hempstead Country Club. Mrs. George Long of Queens Valley, runner-up, won the Long Island women's match-play title at the Nassau Country Club, 2 and 1, over Mrs. Woodland, who won the prize-money by two strokes.

The assistant golf professionals and caddy masters will see off tomorrow the 1933 competition. Entries close July 18. Westboro, tomorrow, Saturday and Sunday, under the auspices of the Nisei Golf Club of West Roxbury. The winners of the various events will contest for national honors at Trenton, N. J., on July 20 and 21.

The Eastern Division of the American Canoe Association will hold its annual regatta and regatta races

Advertisement

Hitler Decree One Year Old Caused Mutiny

Radical Storm Troopers,
Eager for Violent Action,
Resented Peace Order

Wanted More Socialism

Brown Shirts Army
Gave Repeated Trouble

Mutiny in the ranks of Adolf Hitler's Storm Troops was caused by a decree issued a year ago by the Chancellor himself, according to information revealed in this week's Literary Digest. Having obtained absolute power by revolution, Hitler decided in 1933 to build his Third Reich by evolution, and issued an order to that effect. Storm Troopers immediately objected, and their discontent grew until it had nearly reached the point of mutiny just before the bloody coup a week ago.

The Storm Troopers have been Hitler's main source of trouble. As a frankly evolutionary movement in its early days, the National Socialist cause attracted many officers of the Old Imperial Army, who found their former occupation gone and could not settle down to civil life—men such as Roehm and Lieut. Edmund Heines, the "Vehme Murderer."

First Disorder in 1930
Hitler's genius found a new field for the activities of these dissidents in organizing and drilling his private army which originally was founded as a body to prevent meetings of his party from being broken up by Communists. The first disorder with the Storm Troops came in 1930, when they stormed the Berlin headquarters and smashed doors, windows and furniture.

Hitler had to go to Berlin from Munich (much as he rushed from Berlin to Munich the other day) to quell these disorders. He did this by promising his men more pay and by forming the Storm Troops as a distinct organization with himself as the "Supreme Leader."

Open Rebellion in 1931
By April, 1931, Hitler had more trouble with his Storm Troopers. Capt. Walter Stennes, rebelling against the authority of the "Supreme Leader," seized the party headquarters, and, for a time, turned the guns of the Nazi afternoon newspaper *Der Angriff* against the movement.

It was Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, then Berlin leader of the party, who cleansed up the Stennes revolt, and, for a time, did this so efficiently that everybody had forgotten Stennes entirely within a few weeks, and further open revolts did not occur.

After Hitler gained full power, he was able to turn the attention of the radical Storm Troopers from their discontent for a time by staging countless huge demonstrations in which the Brown Shirts played an important part. Murmurs soon began to be heard, however, questioning Hitler's sincerity on Socialist portions of the Nazi program.

Whether or not dissatisfaction on the part of the high command of the Storm Troops went to the length of an actual plot against Hitler is still a question. It is certain only that Hitler decided that the time had come to purge the party of its extremist elements, and struck with typical suddenness and vigor. In so doing he destroyed forever the political power of the Storm Troops. They will come back from their month's leave greatly reduced in strength, officially. Trouble may still result if more radical Storm Troopers and former Storm Troopers decide to join a Bolshevik uprising.

What chances are there of further bloody civil warfare in Germany? The concise, complete accounts and analyses by expert observers in *The Literary Digest* will keep you posted on the German situation and other foreign events. Will Hitler decide on war against another power to end internal discontent? If peace continues, how will German trade restrictions affect our foreign trade, and perhaps your own business? Detailed, readable, non-partisan information is presented every week in *The Literary Digest*. Get your copy today.

New Deal in Housing Aids Small Home Owners

Act Pushes Modernization,
Aids Mortgage Situation

With the signing of the National Housing Act by President Roosevelt just before he sailed on his vacation, the Administration completed its program for aiding home owners. By loaning money for renovation and modernization, thus providing employment, and by aiding both mortgage holders and home owners in default of mortgages, the act is designed to give the nation another forward push toward complete recovery. Administration spokesmen estimate that the act will stimulate \$1,500,000,000 in new home construction, home modernization and repairing. James A. Moffett, former Standard Oil executive, has been appointed to administer the entire housing program.

In spite of the large sums of money which will probably be involved as the act begins to affect the building industry and mortgage field, the Administration budget shows an increase of only \$210,000,000 for all government expenses involved.

Can you secure a modernization loan? Will the new Act save you from mortgage difficulties? Read Wayne W. Parrish's complete analysis of the housing program in *The Literary Digest* this week.

Police Repel Strikers With Tear Gas



San Francisco waterfront workers, attempting to prevent movement of freight, are routed by police. Two persons were killed before National Guardsmen restored order in this area.

Boycott Threat Forces Movies to Clean House

Producers Will Enforce
Strict Morality Code

Warnings that a boycott, possibly to be followed by Federal legislative censorship, would be used as a weapon against "dirty" motion pictures had increasing effect on Hollywood this week. Prominent producers issued orders that the morality code signed in 1930 must be strictly observed.

For the first time since the present boycott movement began, some disagreement as to tactics appeared to be arising. Although many church officials frown on any legislative action to secure cleaner films, several bodies of laymen are planning to prepare bills for the next Congress designed to hold the moving picture makers in check.

Further information on the "cleaner movies" campaign, with a complete discussion of problems of both moralists and producers, appears in this week's *Literary Digest*.



Are you a Word-Fumbler?

Successful people in all walks of life have large vocabularies. Word-fumblers don't "pull over" their ideas. Over 175,000 successful business and professional people use Fernald's famous "English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions" to find the right words to express their ideas accurately. It's a book that belongs in every library. Only \$2.39. Examine a copy at your bookstore, or, for more information, write Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354-B Fourth Ave., New York.

FERNALD'S ENGLISH
SYNONYMS
ANTONYMS & PREPOSITIONS

Fall in Love with WORDS



ROBERT TARKINGTON distinguished novelist, says: "Your course is almost painlessly needed. A student who intelligently follows your course will know what he is talking about when he talks or when he writes."



RUPERT HUGHES famous writer, says: "You have provided an effective and sufficient course of lessons on the mechanism and the art of writing English."

GRENVILLE
KLEISER'S
MAIL COURSE IN

English

And you, too, may
climb the Ladder
of Fame

Early in their careers such people as Booth Tarkington and Rupert Hughes fell in love with Words. They became masters of English, and today they are paid large sums for their work.

No matter what your business or profession, a well-rounded command of English is necessary for success. Without it your letters, your conversation, your sales talk cannot impress people who count.

The Greenville Kleiser Mail Course in English makes it easy for you to get the quick and thorough command of English you need at very little expense. Read what Tarkington and Hughes say, then write for the free booklet "How to Become a Master of English." No agent will call. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354-B Fourth Ave., New York.

Advertisement

Strikers Riot As Port Opens On West Coast

National Guardsmen
Battle Longshoremen
to Keep Produce Moving

General Strike Looms

Unions Vote New Walkout
to Aid Marine Workers

Death and injury were the immediate result of San Francisco's attempt to reopen her port to shipping last week against the wishes of striking longshoremen. Rocks and pieces of lead pipe had met the shotguns, tear gas and pistols of police until the rioting was quieted down by the arrival of National Guard units with machine guns.

With mediation efforts at a deadlock, a possibility of a general sympathetic strike loomed in Portland and San Francisco, resulting in mobilization orders for more National Guard units.

Operating behind lines of police and militiamen, non-striking truckmen moved small amounts of freight from piers to nearby warehouses. Meanwhile the San Francisco Labor Council voted to support the marine workers, but to defer general strike action for a few days or hours, leaving a threat hanging over the heads of embattled West Coast shippers.

Attempts to open the San Francisco port have been conducted by the San Francisco Industrial Association, an organization of employers, with the aid of deputies and special detectives as well as police and National Guardsmen. Will the West Coast strikes and riots affect your business? Is there

a possibility that cities other than Portland and San Francisco will be affected? *Literary Digest* accounts give complete information. Read both sides of the question in this week's issue and keep informed on every important national situation by buying *The Literary Digest* every week.

Boy Criminal Sentenced

Child's Ten-Year Penalty
Arouses Nation's Interest

When a fourteen-year-old boy, George Rogalski, recently received a ten-year penitentiary sentence in Chicago, the nation's attention was forcibly drawn to the growing problem of child delinquency. Newspapers urged that money now spent on foreign missions by various organizations be used instead to combat crime among young people.

Every year, says *The Literary Digest*, 200,000 children go into the juvenile courts of the United States as criminals. Why? Is it their fault, or is every citizen in a measure responsible? Read the startling article on child delinquency in *The Literary Digest* this week.

For more than forty years, Funk and Wagnalls have been noted for the helpfulness of their service. We cordially invite your inquiries regarding any of the subjects advertised on this page.

Arthur S. Draper
EDITOR, THE LITERARY DIGEST

What is Your interest in Life?

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS are covered thoroughly and analytically in *The Literary Digest* every week by the foremost writers in this phase of the news. If you would keep shrewdly abreast of today's stirring tide of events, read *The Digest*!



BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY are still undergoing drastic changes. When the smoke clears, the new leaders will be the men with the surest grasp on the new conditions. To keep ahead of the pack, read *The Literary Digest*!

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE are "on the spot," as indicated by new legislation and radical changes in time-honored practices. Every week *The Literary Digest* thoroughly analyzes and interprets the latest financial developments. To keep a jump ahead, read *The Digest*!

LETTERS AND ART are making important contributions to culture and civilization. *The Literary Digest* concisely reviews the new books and exhibitions for the busy man or woman who wants a well-rounded perspective on the world's activities. Read *The Digest*!

SCIENCE AND INVENTION are making tremendous strides that are often overlooked in the exciting mass of events that fill today's newspapers. To keep thoroughly informed in this vital phase of human activity, read *The Digest*!



STAGE AND SCREEN are important to millions and are not neglected in *The Literary Digest*. For what many have called the most intelligent and interesting reviews of the worthwhile movies and plays, read *The Digest*!

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE are among the subjects treated comprehensively each week in *The Literary Digest*. For a clear picture of the current activities of religious and welfare organizations the world over, read *The Digest*!

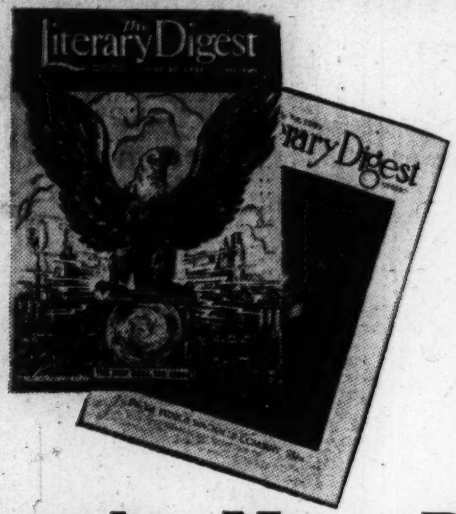
RADIO, BRIDGE, POETRY, HUMOR, and all the other interests that round out our full and busy lives, fill *The Literary Digest* from cover to cover. To be well-informed on every subject of current importance, read *The Digest*!

The Literary Digest, the national news-weekly of the United States, is read regularly by more than 1,000,000 thinking Americans. It is edited for readers who travel the middle course, thinking rationally, working industriously, making the world go round. Read it every week! Single copies are 10¢ at all news stands, and yearly subscriptions, at substantial savings, are available from *The Literary Digest*, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York.

the
**Literary
Digest**

Advertisement

THE OLD DIGEST GOT ADVERTISING RESULTS



... but the NEW Digest ECLIPSES the Old!

An old advertiser helps
conduct a comparative test
... and see what happens!

Lane Bryant sells entirely to women, mostly by mail, and is therefore hard-boiled about advertising. Either a publication gets results—cash results—or it gets no advertising.

Lane Bryant has advertised in *The Literary Digest* for years because *The Digest* gets results (who said *The Digest* doesn't appeal to women?)

To check the effectiveness of the New Digest (one year old this month) against the old, we asked Lane Bryant to cooperate. A check-up of 500 women who responded to 1934 Lane Bryant advertising in *The Digest*, plus Lane Bryant's own 1932 sales records, revealed these rather startling facts:

1. In two years, the cost of the advertising space has decreased 21%.
 2. The cost per inquiry has decreased 22%.
 3. In 1932, 8% of the women inquiring became customers. In 1934, 27% became customers.
 4. The size of the average initial order is 146% bigger in 1934!
- All of which pretty conclusively proves that *The Literary Digest*—an excellent medium for results in 1932—is producing even better results today at decreased rates! *The Literary Digest*, 356-B Fourth Avenue, New York.

The 90-line Lane Bryant advertisement on top appeared in February, 1932. The one below appeared in February this year. Which one was more successful? Read the record opposite.

THE RECORD		
	Feb. 6, 1932	Feb. 10, 1934
Cost	\$630.00	\$495.00
Inquiries	1352	1365
Cost per inquiry	\$46½	\$36
Per cent orders to inquiries	8%	27%
Average initial order	\$8.84	\$21.83

A LITTLE ADVERTISING MONEY
GOES A LONG, LONG WAY—IN
THE LITERARY DIGEST

THIS DICTIONARY IS ALWAYS UP-TO-DATE

CHECK THESE WORDS in YOUR DICTIONARY

- ☐ audition
- ☐ autogyro
- ☐ ballyhoo
- ☐ Dail Eireann
- ☐ dunk
- ☐ gigolo
- ☐ intelligentsia
- ☐ kibitzer
- ☐ Nazi
- ☐ nudism
- ☐ publicize
- ☐ racketeer
- ☐ robot
- ☐ rot-a-ship
- ☐ television

These words are all in every-day use. And they are only 15 of the 55,000 current terms that appeared in the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary for the first time this year, and the first time anywhere! Get this complete modern dictionary now, on the easy-payment plan.

And here is your chance to get it on a remarkable easy-payment plan

It's amazing how fast the English language changes. Words become obsolete, new terms are coined overnight. In the past year over 55,000 new terms have found their way into the language.

If you and your children are struggling along on an old out-of-date dictionary, the complete new up-to-date Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary, on a remarkable easy-payment plan, will be a sound investment right now.

It's complete, profusely illustrated, contains over 455,000 words. It is up-to-date. (Funk & Wagnalls are the only publishers of dictionaries who keep type standing and make complete additions and corrections with each new print order.) It is beautifully bound in genuine sheepskin, richly stamped, with marble edges, thumb index, and many important and necessary appendices.

Every home and office should have this complete modern dictionary. See it today at your bookstore, or write us for complete information and full details of the easy-payment plan that enables you to buy it for a few cents a day. Make a note, now, to write us. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 360 Fourth Avenue, New York.

FUNK AND WAGNALLS
NEW
**STANDARD
DICTIONARY**
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Commerce and Finance

Bank Syndicate Defends Bids On N. Y. City Bonds

Says Cost to Municipality Based on Current Market Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, July 12.—The banks whose bids on the \$72,000,000 security issue of the City of New York were rejected indignantly by municipal officials as being too high and unfair to the city yesterday defended their offer, asserting that the bids accurately reflected current market prices on city bonds now outstanding.

Answering the charges of city officials that the banks had "ganged" together to extort money unfairly from the metropolis, the issue was taken up by item in a joint statement given out by the Chase National Bank, National City Bank, First National Bank, Bankers Trust Company and Guaranty Trust Company.

Calls Bid Fair

The statement reads: "The rejection bids for the proposed issue of New York City bonds and notes has raised certain questions which the leaders of the syndicate feel should be promptly answered:

"First: The syndicate comprising seven New York banks, eight other banks and 58 security houses, was large because of the size of the issue and the risks involved. It is practically identical with the syndicate formed in March, 1931, to bid for \$100,000,000 city securities. That it eliminates competition is disproved by the fact that on that occasion another and completely different group of banks and security houses got outbid and bought the \$100,000,000 bonds.

"Second: The interest cost to the city of 4.036 per cent was fair and favorable to the city. Since new issues most always take account of rates on issues already in the market as determined by the prices at which they are currently bought and sold. Long-term bonds of New York City maturing from 1930 to 1932 are now quoted in the market to yield from 3.98 per cent on the 4 per cent bonds to 4.21 per cent on the 4 1/2 per cent bonds. The over-all rate made in the bankers' bid compares favorably to the city with these market rates.

Points to Average Rate

"Third: As requested in the official call for bids, the syndicate arranged its bid so that the city should obtain the lowest possible interest rate averaged over the whole series of bonds and notes offered. In order to produce this result, the interest rates on bonds and notes maturing in early years were set high and the interest rates on bonds maturing in later years were set low. This means that the bankers had to plan to sell at a loss all the late maturities, amounting to about half the total of all the serial bonds offered, relying on the higher prices obtainable for the earlier maturities to compensate for the loss thus made. Apparently this was not understood by the city authorities who fixed their attention, mainly on the early years and lost sight of the average.

"Fourth: It should be remembered that the bank of New York City has an interest scarcely second to that of the city itself in having the city's credit maintained on the strongest basis consistent with market conditions. This has been amply manifested throughout the course of the city's efforts to rehabilitate its credit, which were recently recognized in the banks' voluntary action in reducing rates below the minimum fixed last fall on the city's notes held by them."

Bank Clearings Of Leading Cities Up

NEW YORK, July 12 (P)—Bank clearings in the leading centers aggregated \$4,739,546,000 for the week ended July 11, Dun & Bradstreet reported today. They are \$250,478,000 above the previous week, which included Independence Day, and compared with \$3,969,319,000 for the corresponding period last year.

Clearings at New York City totaled \$3,099,236,000, a loss of 20.5 per cent from 1933, while the aggregate of \$1,640,310,000 for all outside centers was higher by 11.5 per cent.

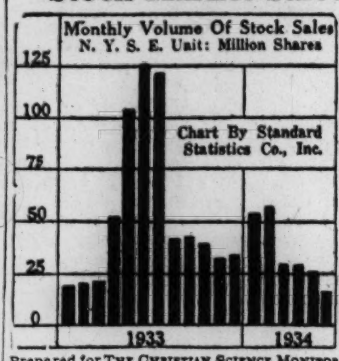
HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE, LIABILITY, AUTO, MARINE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

MASSACHUSETTS INVESTORS TRUST

Price \$20.02
(Subject to Daily Change)
Complete Prospectus sent on request

Massachusetts Distributors, Inc.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON

Steady Drop in N. Y. Stock Market Sales



THE volume of stock sales on the New York Stock Exchange has declined steadily since January 1. Sales in June were even smaller than in the three months' period of stagnation preceding the 1933 bank holiday.

Stock Exchange Foreign Trade To Be Studied

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, July 12.—The New York Stock Exchange announced today that it has authorized a committee, appointed a committee of seven members yesterday "to investigate and study the present situation in the methods used by members in the conduct of their foreign business."

Simultaneously, announcement was made of the appointment of Walter L. Johnson, chairman of the Publicity Committee and Blair S. Williams, one of the oldest members in seniority, to the law committee, known unofficially as Mr. Williams' "cabinet." A resolution was adopted two weeks ago that the personnel be increased from five to seven members.

The resolution for a study of the "methods used in foreign arbitrage" was also authorized two weeks ago and the second resolution voted yesterday broadened it to include the "methods used by members in their conduct of foreign business" and the size of the committee was increased from five to seven members.

It is assumed generally in Wall Street that the new committee will thoroughly investigate the foreign business of members of the exchange to ascertain whether new unsound practices have developed in recent years and if so what new regulations are needed. It will make the first study of conditions of foreign business in 20 years, concentrating particularly, it is expected, on foreign arbitrage transactions.

The committee on foreign business includes H. H. Moore, of Halgarten & Co.; Arthur Turnbull, of Ford & Flag; Otto Abraham, of Abraham & Co.; A. C. Beane, of Fenner & Beane; S. M. Bijur, of H. Hentz & Co.; Elton Parks, of Dominick & Dominick; and Mr. Johnson, of Shearson, Hammill & Co., who was also named to the law committee. Mr. Johnson, who has been a member of the exchange since 1918, in his capacity as chairman of the publicity committee is one of the most active members of the governing committee.

Mr. Williams, who is a specialist in General Motors stock, purchased his membership in 1895. He is now a member of the arbitration and business conduct committee, as well as trustee of the gratuity fund, a director of the Stock Clearing Corporation and a director of the New York Quotation Company.

Department Store Sales Increase Eighteen Per Cent

WASHINGTON, July 12 (P)—Department store sales showed an 18 per cent increase during the first six months of the present calendar year as compared with 1933, a survey by the Federal Reserve Board reveals.

The changes ranged from a 10 per cent increase in the Federal Reserve district of New York to a maximum gain of 36 per cent reported by the Atlanta district.

The percentage increases by Federal Reserve districts: Boston, 12; New York, 10; Philadelphia, 13; Cleveland, 28; Richmond, 21; Atlanta, 36; Chicago, 25; St. Louis, 23; Minneapolis, 13; Kansas City, 21; Dallas, 30; San Francisco, 12.

From May to June there was a more-than-seasonal decline in sales. The index figure dropped from 77 to 73 per cent of the 1923-1925 average.

Sales for June, according to preliminary figures, were 9 per cent larger than in the like month of 1933, with the Atlanta, Dallas and Richmond districts showing increases of 33, 23 and 21 per cent, respectively.

The smallest increase, 1 per cent, was reported by San Francisco.

Hog Prices Rise 40 P. C. During Month of June

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 12.—Hog prices increased more than 40 per cent during the month of June, according to a review of the livestock and meat situation issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers.

The sharp increase in hog values came about as a result of an improved demand for pork products, and a substantial reduction in receipts of hogs marketed.

Board Says Deposit Insurance Is Wrong Unless Plan Amended

National Industrial Conference Body Wants Change Establishing Direct Ratio Between Assessments and Insured Deposits, Otherwise "Indefensible"

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, July 12.—The possibility of success of federal deposit insurance depends principally upon the elimination through amendment of the defects of the permanent plan, the National Industrial Conference Board observes in a discussion of the subject in its current bulletin.

Calling attention to the growing opposition to the permanent plan of deposit insurance which has developed in recent months, the bulletin says that legislation extending the temporary plan until July 1, 1935, was largely attributable to the apparent defects of the final plan.

"The publication does not agree with the argument that Federal deposit insurance is foredoomed to failure merely because of unsatisfactory experience under state deposit guarantee laws.

Need Sound Principles
"The greater geographic spread of risks, the extremely wide industrial or economic diversification of the national banks and the fact that national banks are the keystone of the system, differentiate a national system from the state plans," it says.

The conference board, however, expresses the opinion that one of the most important factors militating against the success of the plan is that the deposits in the "extreme difficulty of applying sound insurance principles."

"The most serious defect is that assessments are based on total deposits, rather than insured deposits," the bulletin continues. "It points out that this would mean a covering of 100 per cent for a country bank as the law requires full insurance for all deposits up to \$10,000. On the other hand, for a city bank, in which the deposits consist primarily of large business accounts, the portion covered might not exceed 60 or 65 per cent."

Declaring that the provisions are not in accordance with the fundamental principle of insurance that there should be a direct relationship between the coverage provided and the base used in computing the premium on assessment, the pamphlet adds:

"Unless an amendment establishing a direct ratio between assessments and insured deposits is approved, the permanent plan is indefensible. If such an amendment is not enacted, the banks with relatively large accounts will pay a part of the cost that should be assessed to country banks. Even approximate equity would be impossible.

Unscientific System
"It would be just as scientific to insure all holdings in a given community for their full value at a uniform premium per building regardless of the variation in the respective risks as to apply the permanent plan without adopting this essential amendment. With the possible exception of certain fraternal insurance schemes of the past, it is probable that no other insurance system has been so unscientific."

The World's Business

Is Price Stability Desirable?

IT IS no wonder that people are crying out for stability. For four years they have been buffeted by so many economic storms that stability wears all the appearance of a haven. Incomes have been declining, and this decline has made such fixed expenditures as mortgage payments creep ever higher in a relative sense. Jobs have either disappeared altogether or have seemed so uncertain as to cloud thousands of homes which already were beset with the problem of making incomes stretch ever out.

Yes, economic stability is a state of things for which millions of people would barter away their political liberty. That is why all the specious demagoguery of the times finds such willing listeners among the working population. Liberty sounds academic to the man who goes to work every day with the expectation either that he will find his wages cut down or cut off.

But when one asks the growing number of stabilizers what it is that they wish to stabilize, one receives various answers. The most popular, I think, is "Stabilization of prices." But even this particular phase of economic stability is attended by much confusion. In Congress, where stabilization of prices has been the object of several bills, notably the Strong and the Goldborough Bills, it means the stabilization of the general price level. This is another way of saying the stabilization of the buying power of money. I wonder, however, how many of the Congressional backers of these bills really lend their advocacy to such a concept. The general price level is an abstraction. What is of concrete importance is a particular price. It may be the price of our labor, as in wages. Or it may be the price of the goods such products, such as corn. If the general price level remained stable, yet the particular price in which we were interested went down, would we still remain loyal to the abstraction we advocate? That is the problem for the price stabilizer.

It is extremely doubtful, moreover, whether the stabilization of the price level is the sine qua non of economic equilibrium. The United States had a stable price level during the entire boom era. In terms of 1926 prices (which are widely regarded as normal) just because the statisticians use them as a base figure, the average of the 784 commodities selected by the

U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reads:
1922 97.4%
1923 96.7
1924 100.6
1925 103.5
1926 106.0
1927 104.4
1928 96.7
1929 95.3

This was stability enough to meet the requirements of the prudent stabilizer.

Yet these nine years were piling up so many gross maladjustments that the economic system came perilously close to collapse. The chief maladjustment was income disparity. I have quoted Prof. F. C. Mills' study "Economic Tendencies in the United States" before. But such a book cannot be quoted too often. Professor Mills shows the portions taken out of the national income by the top 1 per cent of the population. The general index of retail prices advanced by 2.1 per cent a year in 1922-1929. Among employees of manufacturing establishments, real wages per capita advanced by 1.4 per cent a year. Bondholders' income (in current dollars) increased at a rate of 1.9 per cent a year for bondholders, at a rate of 18.8 per cent a year for holders of common stocks.

These figures have a clear meaning. Under cover of price stability too much of the economic product is going into profits. Why this was so will be apparent after a moment's reflection. Cost-cutting inventions did not mark time during the boom era. They were being introduced daily to one or another branch of industry. But instead of the worker getting his proportionate share, either in an increase in his monetary wage or (through the lowering of prices) in an increase in his real wage, the savings accrued to profits.

Newfoundland to Spend \$6,500,000 in Construction

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 12 (P)—Dominion Secretary, J. H. Thomas, in Commons confirmed the authority of Newfoundland to spend \$6,500,000 for development purposes in the Dominion. The money will be expended for building fishing vessels and construction.

Likely Steel 'Tsar'



Tom M. Girdler President and Chairman of Republic Steel Corporation.

N. E. Mutual Has Best Half Year in Its History

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company reports that in the first six months of the current year it experienced the best half year of business, both in number of applications received and in new insurance paid for, ever recorded in its 90 years of activity. Total business written exceeded \$75,000,000, a gain of 33 per cent over 1933. In June, called "policyholders' month," more applications were received than in any month in the company's history.

In 1932 and 1933, by reason of the depression, terminations exceeded new business issued in almost every company. "Apparently we have turned the corner this year," said President Smith, "for it is significant of general progress that on June 30 we had a gain of \$17,500,000 in insurance in force for the year, increasing New England mutual protection from \$1,249,000,000 at the close of 1933 to \$1,267,000,000 as of July 1, 1934. We have more policies in force today than we have ever had before."

"Furthermore, long-time, persistent types of insurance are being purchased. The proportion of term insurance has decreased. New premium income, exclusive of annuities, shows a gain of 43 per cent." Mr. Smith announced that the interest received from investments is greater than that received last year. He added, however, that the problem of investing current income and cash accumulations at adequate yields is very serious.

Surrender values paid in cash have decreased radically. Requests for new policy loans have practically returned to the pre-depression level, and repayments of existing loans are 50 per cent higher than at this time last year.

Assets have grown month by month and are now \$9,000,000 greater than at the beginning of the year.

Bank Has Plan To Aid Bondholders Of City of Budapest

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, July 12.—A plan through which holders of overdue coupons on city of Budapest external 6 per cent bonds may be enabled to dispose of them, and so realize a percentage of their face value in dollars, was submitted to the bondholders yesterday by Bankers Trust Company, fiscal agent for the loan.

The issue, originally sold in this country and Europe in 1927, amounted to \$20,000,000. Since December, 1931, when the Hungarian moratorium on foreign debt payments was declared, the city has not been permitted to make dollar remittances for loan service and there are now five overdue coupons. The city, however, has deposited with the National Bank of Hungary substantial amounts in pengos with respect to such service.

"In view of the continuance of transfer restrictions and the uncertainty of remission of dollars for interest payments, the Bankers Trust Company has offered its facilities as a means of enabling holders of coupons which may be tendered to it," the announcement says. "Because of continued exchange restrictions and the varying terms of Hungarian decrees affecting the loan, the bankers are making no representations as to the amounts which may be realized from the sale of coupons. For example it is explained that pengos deposited on the 1933 and 1934 coupons were substantially less than in 1932, since the 1932 deposit was made at the rate of 5 per cent, and on the basis of former gold dollar values. Whereas the later deposits were made at a rate of 5 per cent, and at the then current exchange rates. Hence the amounts which may be realized for the respective coupons will differ materially."

Bird & Son Employees Receive Wage Bonus

Bird & Son, Inc. of East Walpole, Mass., have announced that on July 15 a bonus of 2 per cent will be paid to all employees continuously employed for two years or more, and a bonus of 4 per cent will be paid to all employees continuously employed for five or more years.

This is in accordance with their policy of paying wage bonuses when earnings permit. It was also announced that wage bonuses in the future will be computed on a six-month basis rather than at the end of the fiscal year as formerly.

Tom M. Girdler May Occupy Steel Industry's Throne

Head of New Combine Seen as Likely Candidate for Schwab's 'Crown'

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12 (P)—Out of the steel industry's newest merger deal there is arising, some steel men believe, the heir apparent to the "crown" once worn by Charles M. Schwab and the late Judge Elmer H. Gary.

The pending merger of the Corrygan-McKinney Steel Company into the Republic Steel Corporation, with an estimated \$33,000,000 involved, brings to the forefront Tom M. Girdler, Republic's president and chairman, as the newest potential occupant of the industry's "throne."

Today, steel men say, he has only one rival—Bethlehem Steel's president, the soft-spoken Eugene Grace. Years ago, whenever steel leaders gathered, it was Judge Gary's voice which dominated and ruled. Mr. Schwab succeeded to the throne when Mr. Gary passed on, but has become less active in recent years, and has apparently left the scepter for new hands to grasp.

There will be no election to choose the next of the kings. The industry merger will find one of its leaders demonstrating an outstanding value to the world of steel, and will give him the throne by silent consent.

Mr. Grace has been in the lime-light longer, but Tom Girdler's hands of Republic through the depression, an achievement now capped by the pending merger, brings him before the industry for a fresh analysis.

Mr. Girdler is a man who can smile and still speak decisively, and when he speaks in the industry's councils, other steel leaders are willing to listen. Although his name is "Tom," just as he spells it, he gives the impression that if it were "Thomas," he would still prefer "Tom."

Has Wide Experience

His success is credited much to his knowledge of the business from the bottom to the top. After leaving Lehigh University in 1900 as a mechanical engineer, he sold heating and ventilating equipment in London, England, then turned up with the ancient Oliver Iron & Steel Company.

About four years later he went with the Rockefeller-owned Colorado Iron & Steel Co., and worked through the rolling mill division to the division superintendent.

A six months' turn with the Atlatia, Ga., Steel Company, was followed by a call to the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, largest of the independents in eastern territory. He joined that company in 1914, was general manager by 1923, and was president by 1928.

In 1929, when Gary S. Eaton, Cleveland financier, wanted a company of small companies into the present Republic Steel, Mr. Eaton chose Tom Girdler as the man to run it.

Since that time Mr. Girdler has run Republic and steel men say he has run it well. Now he is steering it into the biggest merger the industry has known since Mr. Eaton formed Republic itself.

British Livestock Trade To Be Aided By the Government

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 12.—The English Government introduced emergency legislation in the House of Commons yesterday to help the British livestock industry by giving, at once, a substantial state subsidy to home-raised beef.

British cattle raisers are thus added to the United Kingdom's subsidy list which includes beet sugar growers, shipbuilders and shipowners who are already either actual or potential recipients of direct monetary aid from the state.

The beef subsidy is a temporary expedient for the current official year to prepare for a long-term arrangement comparable to that which has been in operation since 1932 for British wheat. Mr. Elliot, Minister of Agriculture, said that this long-term arrangement would provide for a levy upon imported meat to form a fund which would be used to give a remunerative price to the home producer.

The immediate subsidy for beef is to be nine shillings and four pence (£2.50) a hundredweight. It comprises an elaborate system of protection given by the present National Government to the British farmer whose dairy and pig products have been already placed upon a partially remunerative basis by means of quantitative limitation of foreign imports.

U. S. Trade With Germany Declining

WASHINGTON, July 12 (P)—Acting Secretary of Commerce John Dickinson reports a sharp decline of American exports to Germany over the last two months probably would stimulate a search for new foreign markets.

At his press conference, he disclosed figures showing exports which usually have run to about \$15,000,000 a month fell to \$10,000,000 in April and \$6,000,000 in May. Imports from Germany meanwhile have remained virtually level.

Mr. Dickinson said while he had not made a full analysis of the reasons for the export decline, one reason was that Germany was making trade agreements with other countries with consequent losses to the United States.

"We haven't been in the picture," he said, "and it appears we must get into it as quickly as possible. Bargaining seems to be the order of the day."

"All Government agencies are at work on the problem now,"

Can You Afford To Miss These?

During the next few weeks, the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will carry some outstanding articles. Let's look around the corner and see what lies ahead.

Naval Conference LORD STRABOLGI

In this article by an expert on naval affairs, a definite proposal is made concerning the way in which the United States, Great Britain and Japan might go about settling their outstanding naval differences before the next year's conference assemblies. Lord Strabolgi, who is better known to American readers as Commander Kenworthy, is a member of Parliament and has written several books on naval questions.

Model Machines KATHERINE MORRISON

Young folks and grown-ups vie with each other in building ingenious models of railway locomotives, airplanes and steamships. What some of these model builders are accomplishing in Great Britain and the United States is revealed by excellent photographs and an illuminating article. Supplying materials for model builders has in itself become a business of some dimensions.

Clipping the Wings of Fear RUFUS STEELE

Mr. Steele tells how the California naturalist, Charles Kellogg, has discovered some interesting things about the sense of smell. Some of his discoveries indicate certain fundamental laws which may be applied in the human as well as in the animal kingdom. Mr. Steele analyzes these discoveries and makes many such thoughtful statements as these: "Fear isn't the hidden secret in a man's heart he usually believes it to be. Fear seems to travel. . . . Evidence accumulates that men will come to study the question of how to avoid infecting one another with their fears. . . . Kellogg's discoveries make it a little easier to let in the light where the shadow hides. Among men, as among animals, love is the antithesis and antidote of fear."

The Englishman HAROLD NICHOLSON

"The Englishman—Haughty or Only Shy?" is the title of an article written in a light and amusing manner by a distinguished diplomat. In the story Mr. Nicholson explains why Englishmen seem haughty to foreigners when, in fact, their manner arises not from hauteur but from its exact opposite. In discussing this characteristic of the Englishman, Mr. Nicholson says: "The American, being dynamic by nature, is inquisitive; the unfamiliar, when it does not fill him with irritation, tickles his curiosity. The Englishman, being static by nature, dislikes the unfamiliar: when he observes it, he retreats hurriedly within the recesses of his own mental mansion. The American, even as a trout or perch, will nose sensitively against an unknown object. The Englishman, when faced by an unknown object, closes his shell with a snap."

Protestantism Goes Radical STANLEY HIGH

The striking way in which the Protestant denominations have taken a thoroughly pacifist stand, and the tendency throughout these denominations to condemn capitalism, at least in its present form, is examined in an interesting article by Stanley High, Contributing Editor of the Christian Herald.

Lena Madesin Phillips MARJORIE SHULER

Marjorie Shuler has written a penetrating character story about Lena Madesin Phillips, President of the National Council of Women and of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women. Miss Shuler demonstrates her ability to go behind the public character and reveal the genuine individual who occupies such an important post in the women's movement. This is one of several articles which will give readers of the Weekly Magazine Section glimpses of women who are "doing things."

Handicrafts vs. Machines CAROLINE SINGER

Basing her argument on her experiences in the bazaars of Persia, the writer maintains that the simple life of the handicraftsman is not the paradise which most critics of modern industry assume it to be. The article is attractively illustrated by the author's husband, C. Le Roy Baldrige, whose work has appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section and is often seen in leading American magazines.

Matter W. D. MACMILLAN

Mr. MacMillan has been professor of mathematics and astronomy at the University of Chicago since 1924, and in this article he reveals that even by the standards of physical science and astronomy the universe is much less material than is generally believed. By simple examples and comparisons with everyday experiences, he gives even those who are not versed in physical science an interesting glimpse into the vastness of the universe we live in.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Please enter my subscription to The Christian Science Monitor for the period checked below, for which I enclose remittance.

1 mo. 75c □ 3 mos. \$2.25 □ 6 mos. \$4.50 □ 1 yr. \$9.00 □
Wednesday issue only, Magazine Section, 1 year \$2.60 □
Special Offer, six issues for 25c □

Name

Address

The Young Folks' Page

Riverwood Farm

A Pioneer Story of the Middle West

By Alta Halverson Seymour

Chapter I

"OH, GRANDMA, I do wish you were coming too!" Lucy's fingers flew as she wiped the dishes, but she managed to keep an alert eye on the busy scene in the back yard. A covered wagon stood there, and a smaller cart near by, surrounded by chests and boxes, chairs and bedsteads, barrels and crates of chickens; and all of the Thompsons, excepting Lucy and Grandma, were hard at work, fitting the many articles into the two conveyances.

"I've done my share of pioneering, Lucy-child. I don't want to pull up stakes again." But though Mrs. Thompson spoke briskly and with decision, there was a little wistfulness in her voice as she added, "I'm sure, though, that it's best for you to go."

"Oh, yes!" agreed Lucy. "Father says so—he said it will give the boys a better chance." She was silent for a moment and then burst out, "Grandma, why doesn't anyone ever think of giving the girls a chance? Father wants the boys to have a chance to own their own farms—to be independent. But what about Celia and me—and even little Rosemary? Celia likes those things best. And I want to have an education and teach school." She hesitated and then flung out, "I want to go to college! What chance shall I have way out there in the Wisconsin woods?"

Grandma listened to this outburst with more respect than it would have aroused in any other member of the family. She had known for long of Lucy's ambition to have an education, and she had never laughed at the girl's daring idea of going to college. But the rest of the Thompsons took the matter as something of a joke. They didn't even expect to send William and Charlie to college. And certainly they had no sympathy with such a far-fetched plan as giving that privilege to a girl.

"Well, Lucy," said Grandma, washing out her dishcloth with deliberation, "you keep on with your books, child. Your chance may come." "Do you think so?" Lucy's dark eyes took on a gleam of hope. "Well, I'll certainly stick to my books. That's one thing I can do, anyway, because mother and father decided the books were necessities, and they're taking all of us."

Lucy finished wiping the dishes and started to run out into the yard, but on the threshold she paused. It was evident that she had something to say and didn't quite know how to say it.

"There's another thing you can do," said Grandma briskly, looking at Lucy's serious face. "Be sure you don't go down in the dumps, either on the way or after you get there. I'm depending on you to keep things lively."

"Are you?" Lucy's face cleared suddenly. "I was just wondering what my particular job would be. Celia is mother's right-hand helper, and William and Charlie work with father, of course. I don't know just what I could do that would be important, except keep an eye on Davy and Rosemary, and now that Davy's nearly twelve he thinks he's about grown up, and doesn't want to be looked after. But maybe I can help keep things sort of lively."

Well, take that for your job," said Grandma. "It isn't going to be as easy as it sounds, either. Celia dreads going. Your mother will make the best of it, we all know that, but she really wanted your father to stay here in the mills, where he could work out that new invention he has for the loom. Pioneering isn't very easy for a woman. So you keep cheerful, Lucy—even when things seem hard and discouraging, and make friends with all the folks around. And never forget, a pioneer has to be brave—brave and friendly and cheerful. That's a pretty big order. Now, run along, child. I know you want to be out there in the midst of things."

Lucy wondered, as she ran out into the yard, how they would ever get everything stowed away. "Mother can manage it if anyone can," she thought, looking with confidence at the compact little figure standing solidly in the center of the array of goods. The others seemed to do that confidence, and slowly but surely the task which had seemed impossible was accomplished.

"I'm going to ride on the washbasin, turned upside down," said small Rosemary, looking up gleefully at Lucy. "And when I get tired of that, I'm going to ride on the inside of it, like 'rub-a-dub-dub' three men in a tub!" On Lucy, won't it be fun!"

The first days of the westward journey were indeed, as Davy said with enthusiasm, like a splendid picnic. The roads were good and the weather was fine. Father drove the horses, and mother rode in the wagon beside him, with little Rosemary perched blissfully on her lap, or taking a turn at riding in the ox-cart with Davy and one of her sisters. When it rained, Rosemary liked to curl up under the canopy of the wagon and coax Lucy to tell her stories of all the delightful things that were to happen when they reached their new home.

Davy and Lucy took turns driving the oxen, and William and Charlie walked most of the way, taking charge of the little herd of cattle. Celia, like little Rosemary, took turns riding in the cart and wagon; but Lucy often jumped down to walk with the cattle-drivers.

Grandma had sent with them bread and doughnuts, eggs and pickles and preserves. Sometimes they stopped to catch fish and fry it over a camp fire; sometimes they cooked pork and corn-cakes. Celia became expert at camp cooking, but Lucy preferred to help get wood and

bring water and take care of the stock. Everyone felt gay and care-free.

But as they drew nearer their destination, the roads became little more than trails, rocky and hilly and full of holes. Sometimes there would be a rough "corduroy" road, where tree-trunks had been laid across a swampy place. Sometimes they had to stop and cut their own logs to make it possible to cross bogs and marshes. Sometimes the mud-holes would be so deep that the long poles, kept in the wagon for just such emergencies, had to be used to pry a wheel free and get the conveyances started again.

"How much longer do you think it will take, father?" In spite of her effort, Celia could not keep the weariness out of her voice. The little caravan had halted beside a spring for the mid-day meal, and Celia was dreading the long, jolting ride of the afternoon.

"We ought to get to Stillwater in a few days, at our present rate," said her father. "Then you girls and Davy and mother will have a chance to buy supplies and rest, for I am leaving you there while the rest of us go on and put up a cabin."

A Jolt for Davy He had kept this part of the plan as a surprise, and Celia looked relieved and pleased. But Lucy felt she would much rather go on and help with the cabin, and Davy was deeply indignant. "Father!" he cried beseechingly. "Do I have to stay with the women? I want to go with the rest of you men and help."

Mr. Thompson laughed. "Have to leave someone to take care of the women-folks, Davy," he said. Then, as he looked at the boy's crestfallen face, he added, "I'll tell you what, though, you can do a man's work this afternoon. You and Lucy can go ahead, and you can drive Miles and Jap. I want mother and Celia to have a longer rest this noon and it won't hurt the cattle to graze here a while longer, where there's good grass. He was eager to see, too, how much ground they could cover before they were overtaken by the others. In his dashing efforts to accomplish these purposes, he took chances that made his sister wish that father had trusted the important job to a daughter instead of to a son.

"Careful, Davy," she admonished. "You can't take any chances on a road like this."

"I know how to drive," growled Davy. "I was just behind with the idea of being left behind with the women-folks while the others went on to build the cabin. Look here, now—see how easily I can get by that mud-hole."

Davy, oh, I wish you'd be more careful," cried Lucy. "Look out now for that soft place ahead. They're treacherous. Drive clear around."

But Davy, determined to show his superior ability, drove too close. The ground was even more treacherous than Lucy had declared, and to the alarm of both passengers, Jap began to sink.

"Get them started again, quick, Davy. Maybe Jap can pull out," said Lucy. "Lucy!" Davy's voice was shaking. "It's quicksand. What'll we do?"

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]



Sometimes They Stopped to Catch Fish and Fry It Over a Camp Fire. Everyone Felt Gay and Care Free.

Reconditioning the Old Car

Chicago Boys Learn How It Is Done

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FIXING up the old automobile is today the main sport of almost 100 Chicago boys who have learned how to recondition dilapidated engines of second-hand cars at four of the park field houses.

"I took the old engine apart, repaired it, and now it runs like a top," said Stanley, a tall black-eyed high school senior, who had bought an old car for \$2. He took it over to Mann Park, learned how to recondition it in a course of lessons, bought the new parts necessary for the sum of \$3.80, and now, he is running a little business.

Stanley drives out into the country, cuts sod on the prairie, brings it back in his car, and sells it in the neighborhood when people want to patch up their laws.

Elmer paid \$7 for a little panel top truck. He took off the top, put in benches, and now he runs a little taxi service, taking the boys and girls back and forth to the beach, charging 10 cents each. Of course, he has to repair the old engine. This he learned to do in the repair lessons at Mann Park.

George and His Job George spent \$4 for his old car. After reconditioning it at the Park with parts costing him \$3.80, which made a total investment of \$7.80, he got himself a job. He is making from \$10 to \$12 a week as a messenger for a garage on the outskirts of the city. He makes trips into town for special parts needed for the repairing autos. The car made the job, he said, for he would not be allowed to carry all of these auto parts on the street car.

The course of lessons runs from eight to ten weeks and was so successful in the four parks in the spring that it is planned to establish repair shops in eight of the

the car goes limping down the street.

Boys learn what happens in the transmission when the driver shifts gears, and how important it is to lubricate often. The theory of each operation is talked about first, then put into practice, and finally a little test is given.

Although most of the lessons, last spring, were on the Model T Ford engine, the 6-cylinder engine will be practiced on this fall. Mr. Mustard said. Cranking the valves, adjusting the tappets and the bearings are the same in all cars, he said, and once the principles are learned, they can be applied to any car.

"Talkies" Can Teach, Too

During the course of lessons, representatives from several automobile companies brought little pictures which gave a little drama interspersed with practical information about operations of particular cars. For these movies the whole neighborhood was invited. For these entertaining evenings the boy mechanics had reserved seats on the front rows, while the 800, or so, guests filled the hall.

"This is a mechanics' age, and we find that anything about mechanics is gratefully received by boys," said Mr. Mustard. "On the hottest day we have seen boys so interested in working on an engine in the basement that they have even missed their swim. Out of about 100 boys who took the lessons in reconditioning old cars last spring, 78 of them passed the final examination, which covered all operations. This has encouraged us to open new shops in other parks this fall."

A second pamphlet explaining operations for repairing the six-cylinder car is in preparation. The first one dealt with the four-cylinder Model T Ford and may be obtained by sending 35 cents to the South Park Commissioners, Washington Park, Chicago, Ill.

M. R. Z.

Dishwashing Is What You Make It

DISHWASHING is like living in one respect; it is exactly what we make it. For one girl it is a dull tiresome task, for another an opportunity for a necessary service to others, and for a third, entirely on the attitude of mind assumed toward it.

The first thing, then, in elevating the prosaic process to its rightful status is to get the proper mental outlook upon it. If you do not believe that dishwashing is important in the general scheme of running the home, try letting it go for several days or a week. See what a difference it will make in the orderliness of the home, and in the happiness of those who live there. Oh, yes, dishwashing is important, and much more so than other seemingly important things.

Proper facilities for carrying out the work are also of utmost importance. If the sink is not the proper height for the girl who is washing dishes standing on a low stool hassock will help to make her position more comfortable.

Gay Equipment Gay, colorful equipment is helpful to some. One girl replaced the old gray granite dishpan with a bright red one of different shape. Another found that the attractive little rubberized aprons, which may be bought quite inexpensively, made dishwashing far more cheerful. Attractive tea towels and gayly painted mop handles enhanced the process for still another girl.

An orderly sink is a great help at dishwashing time. Do not have the sink piled with dishes used in preparing the meal. It takes but a moment or two to rinse, dry and replace measuring cups, bowls, pans, etc., used in meal preparations, and be careful to use as few utensils as possible. One girl learned that if dry ingredients, liquids and finally fats are measured in the order named one measuring cup can be used for all the work. When the dishes are brought from the table scrape them and stack them neatly before actually beginning to wash any of them.

With the consent of her mother, one girl, who had long been in the habit of drying the dishes, issued a declaration of independence. She now pours soiling water over her dishes on the draining rack. She does not replace dishes that are in continual use. After the heat has dried the dishes, she throws a cloth over them to keep off dust and there they stay until time to set the table again.

Another girl issued her declaration of independence against the time-honored dishpan. The sink is small, so she merely places a rubber disk over the drain outlet and washes the dishes right in the sink. If you wash dishes with sister or mother, make the most of the opportunity to have a good time together. In one household the dishwashing period is often gay with snatches of song. At other times mother and daughter talk about pleasant happenings, past or prospective. Sometimes they play little surprises for father or other members of the household.

As An Opportunity

If dishwashing for you is a solitary affair, use it as the time to refresh yourself mentally, or to plan usefully. One girl uses the dishwashing period for memorizing verses or bits of prose which appeal to her. Another girl uses this time to review something she has recently read, to see how much of it she has really retained. Still another uses her dishwashing minutes to plan a new dress, some decorative scheme for a party, or a new way to beautify her room, and the like. All of which goes to show that one's thoughts need not be immersed in the dishwashing task which, in time, becomes largely mechanical.

Yes, dishwashing—like so many other things—is only dull and uninteresting if we allow it to be so. Rightly handled it may give an elevation to the spirit along with the assurance that while engaged in it one is really doing an important bit of the work of the world.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

I live in the beautiful historic city of Philadelphia. There are many beautiful buildings which are both old and new. Some of the historic ones are the Betsy Ross House, where the first American flag was made, and Independence Hall where the Liberty Bell is located, and where the Declaration of Independence was signed. There are many fine museums which are, of course, much newer. I visit all of the places frequently.

My home is quite near Fairmount Park, which is the largest natural park in the world. It is one of my chief pleasures to take long walks in this park.

I greatly enjoy reading all of the stories in the Monitor. I also enjoy Snubs and Waddies, and the Sunday, and I like to work out the various puzzles.

One of my favorite features in the Monitor is the Mail Bag. A few years ago I corresponded with a little girl from South Africa and I enjoyed this very much. I am 12 and would like to correspond with anyone around that age, especially with girls from Russia or Japan.

Several years ago I started scrapbooks of stories, puzzles, poems, and other things which I enjoyed in the Monitor. These scrapbooks are growing larger every year.

Hoping to make "pen pals,"

Betty H.

Utica, New York

Dear Editor: Although I have wanted to write to The Mail Bag for some time, I have never succeeded until now.

I have read The Monitor and have attended the Christian Science Sunday School for over five years. I enjoy The Monitor very much, especially Snubs, and The Young Folks' Page. In The Monitor of June 21 the story of "Wings and Their Ways" interested me greatly. I have lived on a farm the greater part of my life and liked to observe the habits of birds.

I would like to hear from girls my age (19) anywhere, especially from the western States. I am interested in stamps and post-card collecting, reading, music and hiking.

Florence E. W.

Lexington, Massachusetts

Dear Editor: I have gained many, many interesting, as well as dear friends.

I have had the extreme pleasure of meeting one of my friends many times, and of talking with her over the telephone. As I am not able to visit to express many beautiful thoughts with my pen.

Another benefit received from my correspondence is in my English. Before joining the Mail Bag I simply couldn't seem to write them. Now, I am very happy to say, I am able to express many beautiful thoughts with my pen.

I am very, very grateful to you, dear editor, and to the Mail Bag for the pleasure you have and are giving me daily.

Will you please mail the enclosed letters for me?

I would still like to have correspondents from all over the world. I am 17, a Girl Scout, interested in archeology, sports, fine arts, music, reading, collecting stamps.

P. S.—Enclosed is a beautiful description which was sent me by a "corrie" in South Africa.

(Thank you for the enclosure, Elizabeth. It is a vivid and interesting piece of writing.—Ed.)

Nutley, New Jersey

Dear Friends Everywhere: Hobbies are the most fascinating things. I have many. First, probably more than any hobby is creative writing—poetry, stories and sketches. Connected with poetry, I collect bits that appeal to me and find pictures to illustrate them. I have a large and interesting portfolio. Rhetoric, vocabulary enlargement, and letter writing interest me also because, besides being fun, they improve my writing.

Then I am much interested in interior decoration. Especially the Colonial-American period, with its quaint and charming furniture and accessories. (The Saturday Interior Decoration page of the Monitor I find quite beneficial to me.) I suppose architecture ties up with this hobby. I have notebooks filled with plans and pictures of about everything that belongs in a house.

Another hobby is that of collecting pictures of the sea—particularly the wild, North Atlantic waves. I wish I could go to the ocean.

Jolly Camp-Fire Game

Players sit in a circle around the camp fire. About half a dozen corks, stuck on the ends of long sticks, are distributed to various members of the group. The corks are then held over the camp fire until they start to blaze. The players who have been burning the corks start to pass them around the circle to the right. As a player gets a cork he must blow upon it. If the cork shows red sparks, he exclaims, "Jack's lively," and passes it to his right-hand neighbor. Each player in the circle proceeds in like manner as a cork reaches him. As a cork does not show red sparks as it is blown upon, the player holding it must say, "Jack's lazy." As a penalty he allows his left-hand neighbor to decorate his face with the charred cork.

Independence Month

The United States of America seems to have set the fashion for July being chosen as the month for national declarations of independence. Six other nations have selected various days in July for such observances, beginning with the Canadian Day on July 1. The American Fourth of July, followed by Venezuela's Independence Day on the fifth, Argentina's National Independence Day on the ninth, the French Bastille Day on the fourteenth, Belgian Independence Day on the twenty-first, and Peru's Independence Day on the twenty-eighth, comprise a very imposing list of celebrations. Another widely celebrated July holiday is Orangemen's Day, which occurs on the twelfth.

The Mail Bag

someone with nautical hobbies and experiences or a love for the sea would write to me.

I love little children, like to amuse them, read or write stories for them. I am going to take up kindergarten teaching, because I have discovered this.

You see, friends, this world is so full of interesting, instructive, character-forming hobbies. Have you discovered all these things that can give you pleasant and joyous hours? Perhaps some of yours coincide with mine. Won't you write? I've a wealth of things to tell you about. Age 16.

Dotsy B.

St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Editor: Many times have I wanted "pen friends" and now I hope to have my wish granted. I would like to correspond with any girl about 17 (for I am that age), from any part of the world, especially foreign countries.

I am particularly interested in learning of other girls, how they live and about their recreations. Also, since history is my favorite subject, I certainly would enjoy hearing of historical background and political situations. Books are my constant companions. I enjoy discussing favorite books and authors. Music and art, especially art, interest me.

I have always lived in St. Louis and would not know how it feels to live elsewhere. Though our city is very smoky in winter, the rest of the year it is quite pleasant. I think the year it is quite pleasant. I think the year it is quite pleasant.

Madeira H.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor: I've just been introduced to The Monitor and the Mail Bag through a friend of mine who has kept a file of the Mail Bag columns, and it is something which I have wanted for a long time as I am very much interested in foreign people and foreign countries.

I am 19, and very much interested in books, as I am president of a book club and circulating library. I am also interested in dramatics and in all kinds of sports.

All letters to me be promptly answered. Although I know Spanish and French, I would prefer to write in English, and would particularly like to correspond with girls in Asia Minor, China, Japan and South America—although other letters will also be welcome.

Helen B.

Wenatchee, Washington

Dear Editor: May I again come to The Mail Bag for correspondents? I have never sent in a letter to be printed, so I hope you will be big-hearted and print this one.

My favorite hobbies are snapshots and letters, but I am interested in many other things. Have visited seven other western states, and would be glad to tell what I could about them to those interested.

May I tell a little about this state? Washington is a beautiful and interesting state, located in the northwest corner of the country. It has within its borders a great variety of scenery and climate. The history of several million years of construction is told in the basalt coulees and fossil forests. There are high mountains, always snow-covered, high hills of varying color, sagebrush deserts and green meadowlands, ocean beaches, large lakes of fresh water and mineral. And from its forests came the name of "Evergreen State."

And now, thank you, dear Editor and Monitor for this privilege of corresponding through The Mail Bag. It has brought me many friends, and I hope it brings me many more. I'm an "over-twenty."

Helen S.

Lake Worth, Florida

Dear Editor: A Monitor Study Club has been started in Lake Worth. As yet we do not have many members, but we hope to have more soon.

We would like to hear from other Monitor Study Clubs and hear what they are doing.

We are making scrapbooks to be sent to charitable organizations, and also a scrapbook of the articles that are read in our club every week.

We sincerely hope that every Monitor Study Club will prosper.

Monitor Group.

The following would like to receive letters: From Girls

Madeline C. (13), Quincy, Massachusetts. Interested in a Girl Scout. Castle Helen W. (12), Fargo, North Dakota. From anywhere, especially abroad. Interested in music, sports, architecture and home economics.

Ngalo H. (12-14), Littelton, New Zealand. Gwyneth H. (12-14), Canterbury, New Zealand.

June O. (12-14), Papanul, Christchurch, New Zealand. (12-14), North Otago, New Zealand.

Marjory C. (12-14), North Otago, New Zealand.

Patricia E. M. (16), Piedmont, California. From anywhere. Interested in horseback riding, swimming, drama and music.

Mary D. (12-14), Toronto, Ontario, Canada. From anywhere. Interested in swimming, skating and bicycle riding; also enjoys travel books.

From Boys

Kenneth S. (13), Long Island, New York. From anywhere.

Gil W. (15), Fargo, North Dakota. From abroad, especially from Africa, Australia, New Zealand or South America.

Amado Sains de la T. Havana, Cuba. From the United States. From English-speaking people anywhere else.

Over Twenty

Raymond W. D. South Haven, Kansas. From anywhere except America. College graduate, writer and publisher of newspaper. Interested in hearing from newspaper men regarding political and governmental machinery of the different countries.

Eric E. Cheshire, England. From anywhere, especially from France, Switzerland or Scandinavian countries. Interested in international affairs and economics.

Kruse, B. Balmain, Australia. From anywhere.

Ernest K. Chicago, Illinois. From countries other than the United States. Interested in books, handicraft, photography, collections, sports, aviation, auto-racing and motorcycles.

Winston A. B. Palmerston, North, New Zealand—With a boy from America or Canada. Interested chiefly in literature, illustration work, sketching and cartoons, photography, collections, sports, aviation, auto-racing and motorcycles.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be initially in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of The Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be enclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States, please include stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

4. It is our custom for boys to write to boys and girls to girls.

A Helpful Guide En Route

DURING your summer holiday trips, you may find it helpful to carry with you a scrapbook of advertisements from The Christian Science Monitor. You could well include in it the announcements of hotels, garages, restaurants, and shops along the route of your trip. What a handy guide it would be whenever you stop in an unfamiliar city! You would be able to go shopping with the same confidence you have when patronizing Monitor advertisers at home. And what joy you would have in telling each advertiser that you were responding to his advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor!

It is not too early to begin to collect advertisements for such a scrapbook.

J. L. KEANE. Courtesy of South Park Commissioners to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Class of Boys Learning to Recondition Old Auto Engines at Mann Park, Chicago.

NEW YORK

ELMIRA

Pay Cash—It Pays
Try It
WERDENBERG'S
Clothing and Furnishings
for Men and Boys
200 WEST WATER STREET
Near Christian Science Church

GLOVERSVILLE

ESSOLENE

Guarantee Smoother Performance
Williams & Dye Co., Inc.
53 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Let us fill your
CAMP NEEDS
We have a large selection of cold cut
meats and a variety of cooked and ready
to use dishes.

COLLINS & STILWELL

Quality Groceries
80 N. MAIN STREET Tel. 2090-2091
Enjoy the outdoors with your
favorite sport.

Spalding Sporting Goods

E. S. BATCHELLER & CO.
97 N. Main Street Gloverville, N. Y.

SHOP at REEDS

Cut Flowers, Gladioli, Fruits and
Vegetables during summer season
84 EAST STATE STREET Tel. 3902

ITHACA

DRESSES
MILLINERY
ROLLINS HOSIERY
and
SILK UNDERWEAR
at Popular Prices

CRANCE SHOP

Servicer, Inc.
The Home of Packard
COMPLETE ONE STOP
SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Mechanical Repair
Corner Cayuga and Green Streets

Plain and Fancy Rolls
LENRAY BAKERY
and DELICATESSEN
218 W. STATE STREET, ITHACA, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

The Newest Fashions
Under the Sun
For Vacation and Summer Week-ends
Fashion Shops for Women, Misses and
Children.

Nelson's Specialty Shops
108-110 E. Second St., Jamestown, N. Y.
Phone 7974

and we will store and
fully insure your valuable
furniture and household goods
at low rates on Real Estate
and Remodeling.

Divers
Furniture, Cleaners
213 Hooker Avenue
Non-Submergence
method of Cleaning
and Remodeling.

C. E. BRADLEY, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches
wedding rings and watch
repairing, 18 E. 2nd St.
next to Shea's.

JOHNSON CITY
Douglas Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
Superior Wyoming Coal
Builders' Supplies
The same coal from the same
mine all the time.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-5815

KENMORE
GENE'S
Service Station and Garage
2718 Elmwood Ave., cor. Fowler
We serve you with a smile.
Del. 9830 E. J. Boll

Premier Foods
AT
WERNER'S MARKET
Produce Corner West Main
GROCERIES—DELICATESSEN
3145 Delaware Avenue Riverside 2504

THE WIGGERS
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting Marcelling
Gladys Chandler 2853 Delaware Ave
RI 2111

LARCHMONT
Drive
A Plymouth or Chrysler
For Comfort and Performance
CHRYSLER MOTOR SALES
and SERVICE
Now located at the STATION PLAZA
Telephone
For Service 3003 Larchmont 1331 for Sales

PAINTER DECORATOR
F. ULLMANN
140 Harmon Drive Tel. Larchmont 2776
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIA
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN
Tel. Far Rockaway 2-2750

Long Island
BALDWIN
SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
Is Our Motto
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
Try Him!

HEIM'S BAKERY
70 N. Grand Ave. Tel. Freeport 4891
"The quality of your product reflects the
character of your business."

Charles O. Boyer
Superior Printing
2 Foxworth Road Tel. Freeport 3448

CHARLES LORENZ
HIGH-GRADE MEATS
JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE
Poultry, Game and Sea Food
Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
13 and 15 GRAND AVE. FRPT 4287

CORONA
Call Hays 4-3232 to return
The Burning Question
Cheap Coal and Coke
Courteous Service
CORONA COAL CO.
HARRY J. PARKER, Mgr.

DOUGLSTON
DOUGLSTON MARKET
GROCERIES
Prime Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
Fancy Fruits, Groceries, Vegetables
Tel. Bayville 9-2080, 9-2081, 9-1749
DOUGLSTON, L. I.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5828
Ocean Pastry Shops, Inc.
"KNOWN FOR THE BEST
PASTRIES IN TOWN"
We make French Ice Cream
and Arch Rest for Women
Near Christian Science Church

CROSSWAYS CLEANERS
and FURRIERS Inc.
SPECIALS 49c
Plain Dresses, Coats and Suits,
1855 Mott Ave., nr. Christian Science Church

Kozy Kiddie Shop, Inc.
"Everything for Children
From Tots to Teens"
1052 Central Avenue, Opp. Woolworth's

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
Levy Cedarhurst Bootery, Inc.
(Formerly Vogue Bootery)
Shoes for the Family
Agency for Vogue Nature Shoes for Children
and Arch Rest for Women
Central Ave. opp. Central Theatre
Phone CEd 3521

Phone Cedarhurst 5283
WALLY
"Creator of Colifours"
462 CENTRAL AVE.

Tel. Cedarhurst 0291 Emmons Moore
Westminster Radio
SEE THE NEW 1934
NORGE ROLLATOR REFRIGERATOR
513 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere
Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS
REAL ESTATE
and INSURANCE
(Woodmere Blvd., Facing the Station)
Tel. Cedarhurst 3222

See Your Candy Made in Our
Visible Candy Kitchen
IDA MAY CHOCOLATES
1080 Broadway—Woodmere
Tel. Franklin 2250 Mail Orders Filled

Sheffield Farms Co., Inc.
Mr. D. Benson, Mgr.
Complete Line of Groceries
and Dairy Products
Broadway and Franklin Street
Tel. Franklin 1535

FLUSHING
We will close evenings at 6 o'clock
Beginning Monday, July 16th

Dress Clearance
Now in Progress
THE boulevard shop
140 E. 2nd St., Flushing, N. Y.

SPECIAL
for July and August
ALL PERMANENT WAVES \$5.00
CLARA P. ANDREWS, Hairdresser
154-22 Northern Boulevard Fl. 9-2813

Master Furriers
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
Quality—Service—Satisfaction
Storage—Repairing—Remodeling
41-07 Kissena Boulevard
Telephone Independence 9-5226

PAINTING and DECORATING
WALTER C. WAGNER
16th Street and Northern Boulevard
Specializing in Interior Decorating
Phone FL 7-4344 for appointment to discuss
painting-decorating needs and plans.

CLEARANCE SALE
Dresses \$1.95 and up
HOSIERY—LaFrance, Gotham, Phoenix
MARG'S
36-33 MAIN STREET

American and English Antiques of the late
James E. Baker, 40 Old Mill Road, Great
Neck, will be sold at unrestricted Public
Auction at above premises, Friday, July 13
ALL DAY SALE, sale conducted by
Whitman's Auction Rooms
INCORPORATED
154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing Fl. 9-1811
IF IT'S—

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE
CONSULT
Murray-Miller Agency
164th St. and Northern Blvd. Ph. FL 7-4244

FOREST HILLS
Try our delicious sodas, and toilet requisites
The Shops With a Reputation
ACAMPORA'S
DEPENDABLE DRUG SHOPS
Cor. Queens Blvd. Station Square
and Continental Ave. Tel. Ro 4-4528
Tel. Ro 8-2326

MARION
BEAUTY SHOP
SPECIAL ON PERMANENT WAVES—Cro-
quignole and Frederic Villa—Tonic from \$3.00 to
\$5.00 until August 31 only. Experienced Male
and Female Operators. 3 items \$1.00.
94-07 STAFFORD AVE. Boulevard 8-3122

Majestic Cleaners
One-day service on all garments dry-cleaned
All garments are ironed and pressed
against fire or robbery.
72-19 AUSTIN STREET, BULFORD 8-1316
Branch at ORION CLEANERS, Kew Gardens
81-36 Lefferts Boulevard, Virginia 7-2207

FREEPORT
HARPER METHOD
Permanent Waving \$5
GROVE THEATRE BLDG
Freeport, N. Y.
Branch: 474 N. Village Ave
Tel. N. Y. C. 1571
ROCKAWAY CENTER

NORTH EAST MEAT MARKET
M. F. KOCH, Prop.
TEL. FREEPORT 5892 125 BROADWAY
FREEPORT, L. I., N. Y.

LIEBERMANS
STATIONERS and OFFICE OUTFITTERS
GROCERIES and MEATS
KODAKS—FILMS—SCHOOL SUPPLIES
MAGAZINES—NEWSPAPERS
Telephone 611-9977
Freeport, L. I., N. Y.

La Petite
Beauty Salon
SEASON'S SPECIAL
CROQUIGNOLE
PERMANENT WAVES \$5.00
All branches of Beauty Culture
90 SOUTH MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT

ESSOLENE
VETERANS SUPER
SERVICE STATION
MERRICK RD. AND WASHINGTON ST.
Phone Freeport 2738—Night Freeport 4770
FREEPORT, L. I., N. Y.

Fuel Oils, General Repairs
Lubrication, Tires, Batteries
Try our delicious "FROSTED FOODS"
PITTMAN'S MARKET
Meats and
Groceries
118 S. Main Street
Freeport, N. Y.
Phone 1046

C. V. BOLLER CO.
Tailors and Cleaners
Quality Work—No Shrinkage
Four-Hour Service
70 S. Grove Street Phone Freeport 3098

FREEPORT—Merrick
EMIL'S BEAUTY SHOP
—LATE OF FIFTH AVE., N. Y. C.—
WE SPECIALIZE ON
Permanent and Hair Dye
and Permanent Without Machine
17 Merrick Ave., Merrick Ph. Free 566

GLEN HEAD
Charles P. Green
Builder of Estates
Complete from Roads to Decorations
Alterations, Repairs—Reasonable
ANYWHERE REFERENCES
P. O. Box 257 Glen Head, Long Island
Glen Head 2432-W

HEMPSTEAD
MARTE-ROBOT
SPORTSWEAR and FROCKS
5 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD
—Long Island's Smart Shop—
Announce Their Once-A-Season
SALE
Fresh Summer Fashions
at reductions up to 50%

Le Rose
COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
We specialize in Suits and Coats Sizes
Entire Stock on Sale
JULY CLEARANCE
12 MAIN ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

FOR FOOT COMFORT—
Tru-Form Shoes
SCIENTIFIC FOOTWEAR SERVICE
Established Over 20 Years
271 Fulton Ave., Hempstead

For Beach or Lawn
Tables, Umbrellas and All Types Yacht
Accessories
BLUMBERG'S
PAINTS HARDWARE HEMPSTEAD
278 FRONT STREET HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

LEE-DAVID Inc.
9 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS
ON ALL
MILLINERY—DRESSES
Specializing Half-Size Dresses
Phone Hempstead 7595

HOWARD'S
OPTOMETRISTS
Eyes Examined
95 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN
and STEIN-BOLO CLOTHES
STETSON HATS—MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 PULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7243
Marcel from Paris, Inc.
Hair Dresser of Distinction
Permanent Wave Specialist
Latest Method
All branches of Beauty Culture
249 PULTON AVENUE

Rentals Mortgages
William A. Baldwin
Real Estate Insurance
Telephone Hemp 79
135 Main Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

BROTHERS
CLEANERS—DYERS
HOLLIS HEMPSTEAD, QUEENS VILLAGE
FLORAL PARK, GREAT NECK, JAMAICA

The Hempstead Pharmacy
300 Fulton Ave. opp. Station
Phone Hempstead 1356 Hempstead, N. Y.
WE SERVE YOU WITH
Breyer's Ice Cream
Free Delivery

GAS, OIL REPAIRING
RICHFIELD
The Choice of Champions
L. CHURCHILL and G. CHARLES
Authorized Agents
Tel. Hemp 1129 Main cor. Jackson St
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Peterson
Storage Battery Co.
Auto Radio—Radio Service
Grundy-Garney Radio-Battery
334 FULTON AVE. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS
LOWEST CUT PRICES
IN LONG ISLAND ON
cosmetics—perfumes—toilet articles
IRENE COSMETIC SHOPPE
Next to Lott's
Pom. 6-7879 3740 82nd Street

Community Market
Our specialty Eggs one day old, Fine
Meats, choice Fruits and Vegetables.
Everything for the Table
81-11 37TH AVENUE HAV. 9-5660

Honesty, Courtesy, Service
Two things that you can do with your old
gold—sell it for cash or apply it towards the
purchase of anything you may buy from
JACOB FRIEDMAN
Watchmaker—Jeweler
40-43 82nd Street Opp. Jackson Theatre

ELAINE
Fashion-Test Sportswear
Sanitized Shrink in
Pique—Seersucker—Linen—Gingham
3.95 to 10.95 Open Evenings
3750-82nd Street

ELAINE Dress Shop
Semi-Annual Sale
Entire Stock Drastically Reduced
Make Early Selection
3750 82ND STREET Open Evenings

PERFECTION
CLEANERS and DYERS
TAILORS and FURRIERS
37-42 96th Street near Roosevelt Avenue
Telephone Newtown 9-4978

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS

On Sale Month July
ARCH PRESERVER NOW \$6.95
ENNA JETTY (discontinued model)
\$3.95, \$3.45 and \$3.95
Roosevelt Shoe Shop
82-19 Roosevelt Avenue, Corner 83rd Street
(Open Evenings)

Fred's Quality Market
82-13 Roosevelt Avenue Newtown 9-9814

Meats—Poultry—Sea Food
The most modern meat market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries

GOLDEN PHEASANT
BARBER SHOP
AND BEAUTY SALON
We offer a real man's service by expert
barbers and a complete hairdressing
department headed by Miss Ellen
82-08 POLK AVENUE New 9-2685
(Open Evenings)

Betty Hat Shoppe
Ready Made—Draped
to the Head—Individually
Styled
37-28A KIND STREET
HAV. 9-8533

JAMAICA
THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of P. T. D.
Wedding Decorations, Floral
Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. JAMAICA 8-0183

Grooming, Oiling, Aftershave, Washing
SEA HORSE AUTO LAUNDRY
and SERVICE STATION
Merrick Road and 107 Avenue
Tel. Jamaica 4-10491
Polishing—Sunbrite—Vacuuming

KEW GARDENS
OLGA HELD
Homestead Hotel
BEAUTY SHOP
Competent work in all its branches.
Phone for appointment Clev. 3-4028-4000

LYNDBROOK
Experts in Hair Tinting
Over ten years of satisfactory service in
this work has extended our reputation to
many distant parts.
The Powder Perf Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lynbrook 3824

Boys and Youths Shop
12 DAY TO 14 YEARS
LYNDBROOK, L. I. Tel. Lynbrook 6227
For the Boy of Three to the
Youth of Eighteen

ANDERSON'S
65 Atlantic Ave. Cor. Sunrise Highway
We specialize in plate dinners and
Tasteful Sandwiches
Candy and Soda
Telephone Lyn 4827 and Lyn 4891

COSLOW'S
KIDDIE SHOPS
OUTFITTERS TO CHILDREN
Day to 14 Years
27 ATLANTIC AVENUE LYNBROOK
JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and
PROVISIONS
47 ATLANTIC AVE. LYNBROOK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 8422

PATCHOGUE
Tel. Patchogue 1133
Patchogue
Auto Corporation
F. O. Muller, Manager
Main Street, Patchogue, N. Y.

Try Plymouth or Chrysler
Before You Buy
JOHN R. SWEZEY, Inc.
SALES and SERVICE
414 E. Main St. Tel. Patchogue 70

NAN GURNEY
RESTAURANT and INN
for the discriminating
Formerly NAN'S KITCHEN of Boston
225 EAST MAIN STREET Phone 1528

SWEZEY & NEWINS, Inc.
PATCHOGUE and HUNTINGTON
Summer Furnishings and Apparel
Kelinator Electric Refrigerators

JAMES G. SHAND, Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
Weekly Specials

G. BRANDAU
16 S. OCEAN AVENUE
SELECT MEATS
AND
S. & W. CANNED GOODS

Olympia Confectionery
ICE CREAM—CANDY
32 South Ocean Ave., Patchogue, L. I.

HOME OF QUALITY
PLUMBING and HEATING
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
OIL BURNERS and WATER PUMPS
Repairs—Remodeling
EDWIN F. USHER
120 So. Ocean Ave. Tel. Patchogue 018

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point
BLUE POINT IND.
LAUNDRY, Inc.
Park Street, Blue Point, L. I.
Laundries and Dry Cleaning
Telephone—Blue Point 1583
Center Moriches 508

QUEENS VILLAGE
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
"Expert Watch
Clean and
Jewelry
Repairs"

317-02 Jamaica Ave. Queens Village, N. Y.
Diamonds Re-Set While You Wait
FAY'S
Corset Shop
Large Selection of
Cool Ray Mesh Corsets
215-05 JAMAICA AVE. Missouri 7-1636

QUEENS VILLAGE
AWNING & SHADE CO.
Awnings and Shades—Flags and Banners
Pole and Solar Coverings—Table Pads
314-11 Jamaica Avenue Tel. Hollis 5-7187

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE

PHILECE GOWNS
A Frock for Every Occasion
Also a hat to match
Queens Theater Building, Queens Village
Fantasy Theater Building
Rockville Centre, L. I.

RICHMOND HILL
BE ECONOMICAL
Save on Your Next Budget
Roasted or HAMS Free of
Virginia Style
Housewives: Remember on each roast
we prepare for you there is a great saving
and alone on each cut 40% on the
ingredients that go to make up the
various grades. You are not yet a
satisfied customer of our unique service,
try it all once and save time and money
(try yourself)

Everbest Pork
Provision Co.
120-13 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0881
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0454

Plumbing and Heating
W. A. STILLWAGON, Inc.
"The 20 Minute Plumber"
120-03 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Telephone Virginia 7-0883

VICK'S
SERVICE and GAS STATION
General Auto Repairs
Greasing—Batteries
Alignment of All Kinds
9345 104TH ST. NEAR ATLANTIC AVE.
CLEVELAND 7-8789

SUNOCO
Rejuvenate Your Car
Spring Sp. \$3.95
Expert Repairs
on all cars
944 SOUTH 5TH AVENUE
Phone Oakwood 4428

Greater City Service Station
119-24 Jamaica Avenue at 120th Street
Virginia 7-10001

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE
MUELLER'S MACARONI
RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
108-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich Hill 2-4001
Phone Richmond Hill 2-3937 Estab. 1874
Jollis 5-5381

WESLEY HAFF
STORAGE WAREHOUSE
MOVING and PACKING
8710 Lefferts Avenue at Jamaica Ave.
Tel. Virginia 7-4828

WILKENS' MARKET
Prime Meats
Phone RICHMOND HILL 2-7524

JAHN'S
SODA and CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-3888 Next to R-K-O
"All That the Name Implies"
STERLING
DRUG STORE
113-02 Jamaica Avenue, Cor. 113th Street
TOILETRIES SODAS ICE CREAMS
TEL. VIRGINIA 7-4828

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven
Corsets Lingerie Hosiery Gloves
Parkway Specialty Shop
Corsets fitted
Specializing in the Gossard Garment
HEADY & TREMMEL
8010 JAMAICA AVE. Tel. Virginia 1380

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this
issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Ad-
vertising Information Bureau, where a record of
local and national advertisers is maintained.
Tel. Rockville Centre 1815 31 Yale Place
10 to 10:30 in daily
Lock for the New York Display Advertising
in the News Section

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS
and Sportswear
9 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

MODERN MAJESTIC
LAUNDRY
FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE
106 No. Park Avenue Tel. R. V. C. 62

MOLIETTA
Beauty Shop
Expert Permanent Waving, \$5, \$6 and \$7.50
La Salle, Croquignole, Frederic and Keen
49 FRONT ST. Tel. R. V. C. 43
R. V. C. 305

The BELCHER
BEAUTY SHOP
Specializing in Permanent
Waving and Facials
243 Sunrise Highway

WHITESTONE
GROCERIES
Fresh Fruits and
Vegetables

TED PORFOLIO
1538 130 STREET
FREE DELIVERY—IND. 3-7607

MAMARONECK
TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2640
Member of the
American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

SUMMER SPORTS
are in full swing
and you will enjoy them with new
Tennis Rackets, Golf Clubs,
Baseball Gloves,
We have a fine line of Sporting Supplies
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
Hurdwood House Furnishings
44-48 East Boston Post Road
Telephone Mass. 1290-1291

Have Your
PRESSING CLEANING
REPAIRING DYEING
done at the
Empire Tailoring Co.
129 Mamaroneck Ave.
Furs Glazed and Repaired

Daily Features

Cartoons of the Week

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



"The Upward-Looking"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brooklyn, N. Y.
T WICE in one day a public stenographer was the beneficiary of special little acts of consideration.

In the morning mail she received a note from a customer who had come in the office the day before at nearly closing time, and had given about two hours' dictation—work which the stenographer had been very grateful to receive. The customer had paid a fair rate, and had then taken the letters to the post office to mail. While there she had written the note, stating that she had not realized she had kept the stenographer so late, and enclosed a book of three-cent stamps as extra payment.

Later in the day an inventor, who had had a letter typed occasionally, dropped in to ask the rate for 50 form letters. Under stress of the feeling that she needed the work particularly at the time, and must make the rate low enough to insure receiving it, the stenographer calculated hurriedly and quoted a price that would have made it a fair, if not exceptional, day's work for her. The man shook his head. "No, that wouldn't do. I haven't any money to throw away," he began, while the stenographer thought with some dismay that she might have made the rate even less, rather than lose the job entirely. "But," he continued, "I try to pay the right price for any work I have done or any purchases I make these days. Too many people are trying to do business in these times without making any profit."

He then set the price he had had in mind, which was nearly double what the stenographer had quoted; and she felt duly rebuked that she had failed for the moment to think in the same terms of prosperity for all—the thought that the world so much needs. She has since determined to try to keep in mind Edwin Markham's happy line, "Give back the upward-looking and the light."

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

LOVE, and be strong; for he who dies hath but these wings to rise from earth to heaven.
—MICHAEL ANGELO.

Your Camera

Hints

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

WITH hundreds of pictures coming from many different sources, the most prominent fault evident is in the selection of a background. The background can either make or mar a picture and so it is important that the observer's interest will be drawn from the main point of interest to it then it is wrong. It is not subordinate to that point of interest. It should not be prominent, in fact the observer should not be conscious of a background.

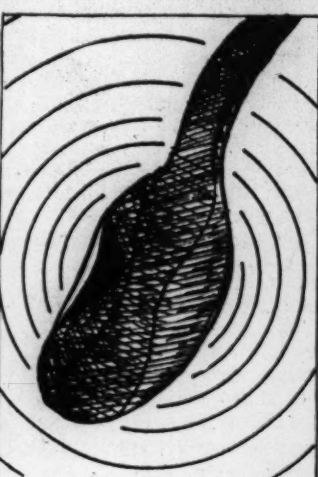
In a light print or a print in a high key any decided black or dark object will detract from the principal point of interest. Likewise in a dark print a white patch or too strong high light will do the same. Obviously this is wrong, for the eye should focus entirely on one main subject, or the entire makeup of the picture is weakened. Watch your backgrounds.

Spacing is another feature that is important in photography and one very often neglected. A safe rule to follow is never to have the figure going out of the picture. There must be sufficient room for carrying out the action which the picture suggests. It is equally detracting to crowd the figure, either at the top or bottom or sides. This gives an unreal idea of size.

Make your pictures simple. Have one idea, that of telling a story and try to have every figure or part of the picture contribute to that end. Do not include several pictures in one composition. A little care along these lines will result in more pleasing photographs.

By CARMACK

With the Inventors



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Rubber Spoon

THIS rubber spoon was invented for feeding children. The center of the bowl and the handle are made of hard rubber, but the sides are soft, and "give" readily, as the drawing tries to show. This very helpful invention was conceived by Wilhelm Busch, of Gladbeck, Germany, and bears U. S. Patent No. 1961547.

Daily Anecdote

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mozart and the Miserere

MOZART was an infant prodigy. While still a boy he went to the Sistine Chapel to hear Allegri's "Miserere." This composition was in nine parts and arranged for a double quartet. So anxious was the Pope to keep this gem for Vatican use, he forbade the furnishing of copies of it to anyone on the outside.

"When Mozart returned home he wrote the whole composition from memory, later taking the copy to chapel and correcting it. Some time later he met Christophoro, the choir-master at the Sistine Chapel, and asked him why no one had ever thought to write the music from memory. Christophoro scoffed at the idea. It was far too lengthy and complicated for anyone to attempt such a thing, he said. Whereupon Mozart seated himself at a piano and played it through without omission or error."

For the Scrapbook

Thoughts to Think About

Who is the richest man? He who is content with the least, for contentment is nature's riches.—Socrates.

He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will find the flaw when he may have forgotten its cause.—Beecher.

I am glad to think I am not bound to make the world go round; With cheerful heart the work that God appoints.

All desire knowledge, but no one is willing to pay the price.—Juvenal.

What we do upon some great occasion will probably depend upon what we already are; and what we are, will be the result of previous years of self-discipline.—H. P. Liddon.

Let each one ascertain his special business, and then stick to it.—Franklin.

The power of a man increases steadily by continuance in one direction.—Smerson.

Time is the only treasure of which it is proper to be avaricious.—Friedrich the Great.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

This is the language of financial writers for newspapers: squeezing the shorts, bulging stocks, cushioning the market, manipulating securities, building a pool, forming an accumulation zone, making a top formation, testing the market, and pegging stock prices. It isn't literary and you don't learn it in "English I A" or "Literature II B."

"Most men talk more freely and easily when they are not reminded of the fact that what they are saying is to be printed," says Willard G. Bleyer in discussing the interview as a source of material for feature articles ("Special Feature Articles," Houghton, Mifflin Company).



Pittsford in St. Louis Post-Dispatch This Year's Crop



Jensen in Salt Lake City Desert News 1934 Debt Repayments



Messner in Rochester Times-Union Back home



Spencer in Omaha World-Herald "We Better Beat Him to It"



Pittsford in St. Louis Post-Dispatch How About Limiting This Production?



Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer We Hope the Little Fellow Doesn't Work Too Hard

VOCATIONS

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought success.

Neighborhood Nursery

IT WAS one mother's need of a playmate for her small son that led to a way for her to make money. She had the yard fenced in to make a safe place for him to play, but he was lonesome. She told several mothers in her neighborhood that she would watch their children during their out-of-door time if they would let them join her small son. She opened up her sun parlor to the children on stormy days, and she added some high-side beds if the mothers wanted them to nap on the porch.

There isn't a day that she does not have several children in charge, and many days her neighborhood nursery is patronized generously. She is adding playground equipment too, and she finds her small son is much the better for group play.

Mrs. Hugh C.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: Times are improving, but the popular idea of recovery is still something that will put \$20 stock back up to \$240.

Ottawa Evening Citizen: A new implement combines 10 garden tools in one. But it isn't perfect as long as you have to go out and operate it.

Conductor: "Sorry, madam, but we have learned that the station where you intend to get off has been burned to the ground."

Lady: "That's all right; they'll probably have it rebuilt by the time this train gets there."—Grit.

Perhaps
Lady of the House: "Yes, I have an old pair of my husband's trousers, but I'm afraid they're too large around the waist for you."

Tramp: "Well, couldn't you gimme a dinner that would make 'em fit?"—London Opinion.

Round Them Out
Lady of the House: "Yes, I have an old pair of my husband's trousers, but I'm afraid they're too large around the waist for you."

Tramp: "Well, couldn't you gimme a dinner that would make 'em fit?"—London Opinion.

Round Them Out
Lady of the House: "Yes, I have an old pair of my husband's trousers, but I'm afraid they're too large around the waist for you."

Tramp: "Well, couldn't you gimme a dinner that would make 'em fit?"—London Opinion.

Round Them Out
Lady of the House: "Yes, I have an old pair of my husband's trousers, but I'm afraid they're too large around the waist for you."

Tramp: "Well, couldn't you gimme a dinner that would make 'em fit?"—London Opinion.

Round Them Out
Lady of the House: "Yes, I have an old pair of my husband's trousers, but I'm afraid they're too large around the waist for you."

Tramp: "Well, couldn't you gimme a dinner that would make 'em fit?"—London Opinion.

Round Them Out
Lady of the House: "Yes, I have an old pair of my husband's trousers, but I'm afraid they're too large around the waist for you."

Tramp: "Well, couldn't you gimme a dinner that would make 'em fit?"—London Opinion.

Round Them Out
Lady of the House: "Yes, I have an old pair of my husband's trousers, but I'm afraid they're too large around the waist for you."

Tramp: "Well, couldn't you gimme a dinner that would make 'em fit?"—London Opinion.

Round Them Out
Lady of the House: "Yes, I have an old pair of my husband's trousers, but I'm afraid they're too large around the waist for you."

Tramp: "Well, couldn't you gimme a dinner that would make 'em fit?"—London Opinion.

Round Them Out
Lady of the House: "Yes, I have an old pair of my husband's trousers, but I'm afraid they're too large around the waist for you."

Tramp: "Well, couldn't you gimme a dinner that would make 'em fit?"—London Opinion.

In Lighter Vein

Willing to Try

An itinerant musician was stranded in a village one Sunday morning, and as he was playing his cornet in the street, he was approached by the clergyman of the parish, who said, "Do you know the Fourth Commandment, my good man?"

"No," the man replied, "but if you will just whistle it over, I'll do my best."—London Daily Telegraph.

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

In Lighter Vein

Clean

A local celebrity's presence in the chair at an entertainment was desired, and two of the organizers waited upon him with a deferential request. The required promise was duly given.

"You may rely upon me," said the big man, "Friday, the 28th, in the parish room. It's quite a non-sectarian affair, I suppose?"

"Bless your heart, sir," came the reply, "the place was only limewashed last week. You won't find nothing of the kind on the premises."—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

Radio in Its Infancy
He was one of those keen wireless enthusiasts who delight in showing their friends how many different foreign stations they can get.

"My boy," he said, "this is nothing to what we can expect in a few years' time. Broadcasting is only in its infancy."

"It must be," murmured his friend dryly, "judging by the howls I've just heard."—London Daily Telegraph.

Round Them Out
Lady of the House: "Yes, I have an old pair of my husband's trousers, but I'm afraid they're too large around the waist for you."

Tramp: "Well, couldn't you gimme a dinner that would make 'em fit?"—London Opinion.

Round Them Out
Lady of the House: "Yes, I have an old pair of my husband's trousers, but I'm afraid they're too large around the waist for you."

Tramp: "Well, couldn't you gimme a dinner that would make 'em fit?"—London Opinion.

Round Them Out
Lady of the House: "Yes, I have an old pair of my husband's trousers, but I'm afraid they're too large around the waist for you."

Tramp: "Well, couldn't you gimme a dinner that would make 'em fit?"—London Opinion.

Round Them Out
Lady of the House: "Yes, I have an old pair of my husband's trousers, but I'm afraid they're too large around the waist for you."

Tramp: "Well, couldn't you gimme a dinner that would make 'em fit?"—London Opinion.

Round Them Out
Lady of the House: "Yes, I have an old pair of my husband's trousers, but I'm afraid they're too large around the waist for you."

Tramp: "Well, couldn't you gimme a dinner that would make 'em fit?"—London Opinion.

Round Them Out
Lady of the House: "Yes, I have an old pair of my husband's trousers, but I'm afraid they're too large around the waist for you."

Tramp: "Well, couldn't you gimme a dinner that would make 'em fit?"—London Opinion.

Round Them Out
Lady of the House: "Yes, I have an old pair of my husband's trousers, but I'm afraid they're too large around the waist for you."

Tramp: "Well, couldn't you gimme a dinner that would make 'em fit?"—London Opinion.

Round Them Out
Lady of the House: "Yes, I have an old pair of my husband's trousers, but I'm afraid they're too large around the waist for you."

Tramp: "Well, couldn't you gimme a dinner that would make 'em fit?"—London Opinion.

Round Them Out
Lady of the House: "Yes, I have an old pair of my husband's trousers, but I'm afraid they're too large around the waist for you."

Tramp: "Well, couldn't you gimme a dinner that would make 'em fit?"—London Opinion.

Round Them Out
Lady of the House: "Yes, I have an old pair of my husband's trousers, but I'm afraid they're too large around the waist for you."

Tramp: "Well, couldn't you gimme a dinner that would make 'em fit?"—London Opinion.

Round Them Out
Lady of the House: "Yes, I have an old pair of my husband's trousers, but I'm afraid they're too large around the waist for you."

Tramp: "Well, couldn't you gimme a dinner that would make 'em fit?"—London Opinion.

Round Them Out
Lady of the House: "Yes, I have an old pair of my husband's trousers, but I'm afraid they're too large around the waist for you."

Tramp: "Well, couldn't you gimme a dinner that would make 'em fit?"—London Opinion.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Joseph at Dothan

THIS town, which was known to the early patriarchs, is now called "Tel Dothan" and is situated about 10 miles north of the city of Samaria (the modern Sebastia). In Genesis 37:14-17 we are told that it was at Dothan that Joseph found his brothers pasturing their flocks, after he had looked for them near Shechem without success. This removal is easily understandable when we realize that though the ancient town of Dothan seems to have been situated on a mound (II Kings 6:17) the general level of the land surrounding it is much lower than the hill pastures of Shechem and still provides excellent grazing ground for sheep. (Cf. Thomson: "The Land and the Book" Vol. II, p. 168). It was near Dothan that Joseph was thrown into what our Common Version renders as a "pit" (eg. Gen. 37:22) (rather an empty "well" or deep "cistern" hewn out of the rock). Several very ancient "pits" of this nature are still to be seen in the neighborhood. (See Hastings Bible Dictionary: I, 618).

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Joseph at Dothan

THIS town, which was known to the early patriarchs, is now called "Tel Dothan" and is situated about 10 miles north of the city of Samaria (the modern Sebastia). In Genesis 37:14-17 we are told that it was at Dothan that Joseph found his brothers pasturing their flocks, after he had looked for them near Shechem without success. This removal is easily understandable when we realize that though the ancient town of Dothan seems to have been situated on a mound (II Kings 6:17) the general level of the land surrounding it is much lower than the hill pastures of Shechem and still provides excellent grazing ground for sheep. (Cf. Thomson: "The Land and the Book" Vol. II, p. 168). It was near Dothan that Joseph was thrown into what our Common Version renders as a "pit" (eg. Gen. 37:22) (rather an empty "well" or deep "cistern" hewn out of the rock). Several very ancient "pits" of this nature are still to be seen in the neighborhood. (See Hastings Bible Dictionary: I, 618).

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

"Huh! On the free list, I suppose?"

Excuse me, madam, I didn't pay half a crown to look at your hat."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1934

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility. All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.



Editorials

"Patriotism" and Terrorism

ABOLITION of Russia's much-feared OGPU, or State Secret Police Organization, just announced, may or may not mean the end of a system of government by terror. If it represents an actual change of front, with a new dependence upon conventional police and judicial systems, it is a move much to be welcomed. If, however, it is simply a shifting of functions from the OGPU organization to other departments and functionaries of government it has less significance. At present it is impossible to know whether the change means an actual relaxation of terror as an instrument of national policy, or whether it is merely intended as a sop to foreign opinion, so generally shocked by OGPU methods.

Some evidence that it may be an empty gesture is found in a recent Soviet law which prescribes drastic penalties for citizens who flee across the country's frontiers and for members of their families. The law provides that any Soviet citizen who flees abroad is liable to be executed or to be imprisoned for ten years, in each case with confiscation of all his property. The extreme penalty is mandatory if the fugitive is in the armed forces of the country.

Any member of the family of a fugitive who is proved to have known of his intention without informing the authorities is liable to imprisonment for from five to ten years. The most extraordinary feature of the law is that it condemns other adult members of the fugitive's family, even if they knew nothing of his intention, if they are living with him or are maintained by him, to five years of exile "in remote regions of Siberia" and to simultaneous deprivation of the food cards which assure the Soviet citizen his meager daily ration.

It has been a matter of common knowledge that the OGPU often extorted "confessions" from Russians who fell into its hands by threatening the lives or the security of their relatives or their friends. Now this practice has received official recognition; it has been formally written into law. Taken in connection with the notorious Law of Aug. 7, 1932, which makes possible infliction of the death penalty for any theft of state property, this latest decree might reasonably arouse some misgiving in the minds of admirers of the Soviet Government as to just how "advanced" a régime is which endeavors to restrain desertion and flight among soldiers by threatening their innocent wives and other relatives. The abolition of the OGPU does not appear to change any laws. It merely places their enforcement in other hands.

What makes the new law still more surprising is that it was accompanied by a fanfare of editorial articles in the Moscow newspapers exalting it as a means of inculcating patriotism. There may be some difference of opinion in western democracies as to what constitutes patriotism; but there would be substantial agreement that it is not something that can be inspired through terrorism.

One of the highest tributes to patriotism in the English language is Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. If one compares the words and spirit of that address with the text of the latest Soviet decree, one has an idea of the deep psychological gulf that separates the democratic countries of western Europe and America from the Soviet Union, where the self-styled dictatorship of the proletariat is simply carrying on, often in more extreme and aggravated form, the methods of ruthless repression which characterized its Tsarist predecessor.

Plowing Under the Cotton Tenant

SOUTHERN agriculturists generally agree that the Bankhead cotton act should be a more effective agency for crop reduction than the 1933 plow-under program. Although a third of the crop theoretically was destroyed last year, growers were tempted to intensify production on the land they did cultivate, and that enterprise, combined with exceptionally good weather conditions, sent to market a surprisingly large crop.

Profiting by that experience, the sponsors of cotton curtailment seek this year to limit the crop to 10,000,000 bales by taxing out of existence any surplus. Under the Bankhead law, the farmer cannot profitably market anything above his quota because of the heavy tax.

So far as volume control is concerned, this new program seems an improvement, but the law still fails to correct one glaring fault of the plow-under policy—that is, the tendency to drive labor from the farm and to increase unemployment. When last year's program was set in motion, this weakness became evident, and by the end of the season unemployment among farm hands and sharecroppers was definitely increased. Fewer workers were needed. There was no legal obligation for owners of land to share their subsidies or their profits from rising prices with the field hands.

Critics of the Bankhead act contend that this condition is intensified this year. They say

that landowners, limited by a quota, are evicting tenants and dismissing farm hands. The farm administration, in ruling that the crop shall not exceed 10,000,000 bales, has not provided for sustaining the number of workers normally employed in raising 14,000,000 or 15,000,000 bales.

Unless provision somehow is made for wider distribution of the benefits bestowed upon the cotton farmers, general improvement seems likely to be more or less an illusion. Also needed are supplementary aids for rescuing the victims of a collapsing cotton economy, such as diversification of agriculture, industrialization and, above all, the recovery of lost foreign markets for American cotton.

Justice for Teachers

SURPRISE is probably the most general American reaction whenever education comes out of its cloister and proclaims a dollars-and-cents consciousness of its value. Educators as a rule are modest folk, used to working without too much appreciation of their efforts, and often against odds. But, gathered in convention at Washington last week, the National Education Association adopted a resolution urging introduction of a bill in Congress which would ask for a grant of \$500,000,000 for aid to public schools.

It is time the attention of the American people and their Government was called to the need of increased support for education. Never have the schools been allowed to feel a depression so keenly as they have felt that which began in 1929. True, recovery plans have not entirely overlooked the impairment which educational institutions have suffered. Aid has been given to students and to teachers whose schools were closed. But the setback which education received during the period of national economic chaos has by no means been offset.

A noteworthy commentary on the conditions under which American educators are working is found in reports from the United States' largest and second largest cities. New York's Mayor LaGuardia has expressed concern over the possibility that the schools might not open in September unless the State comes to their aid at the present special session of the Legislature. New York City faces a school deficit of \$8,078,000. Chicago school-teachers are about to be paid out of a congressional loan, but the whole world knows of their long distress and of the fact that other city employees, apparently for political reasons, received infinitely better treatment than the patient teachers.

Is not a school-teacher as much of an employee of the city as a street sweeper or a dog-pound attendant? Did the fictitious setting apart of Chicago's schools as an independent body demote the teachers? The Mayor controls the schools through appointments to the school board as much as ever mayors did, and the City Council has to approve the school budget before any school taxes can be raised.

Moreover, many teachers are being overloaded with work, while the City Hall as usual contains a great many unnecessary but politically useful employees. And, as usual, numbers of these are still overpaid.

If the Chicago pay situation is very complex, the issues are not. A city is responsible for its teachers. There should be no difference because many a City Hall employee is efficient in bringing out the vote on election day and the school-teacher is not.

Big-city conditions are simply part of a dark picture. In many rural communities schools have been closed, and in many others the school year has been drastically reduced, while teachers' wages have suffered cut after cut.

The public has yet to hear what specific purposes the \$500,000,000 congressional grant to public schools would serve. Use of the funds no doubt will be outlined in the near future. One thing is certain, however. That is, more substantial federal aid is due education than has yet been given to it.

Okada for Saito

WHEN party government flourished in Japan, a change of Premiers conveyed an appropriate significance, but Admiral Keisuke Okada's call to the office in place of Admiral Makoto Saito marks no essential development in policy. This is now fixed and unswerving. The Japanese program is firmly tethered to the policy of political hegemony on the Asiatic mainland. It is to advance this policy that she requires the recognition of equal naval status with the other oceanic powers. In so far as this is concerned, the Cabinet shift is equivalent to an exchange of Tweedledum for Tweedledee.

Admiral Saito, who has been Prime Minister for two years, owed his elevation at the age of 77 to his outstanding character. For years political life in Japan had been bogged in corruption. This was one reason that the assumption of control by the army and navy after the Manchurian episode on Sept. 18, 1931, encountered so little opposition from the Japanese people. At any time the services could have thrown off the last vestige of democratic institutions. They chose, however, to work through an all-party, or national, government. Saito, it was hoped, would guarantee respectability for such a government.

Obviously the Saito Cabinet has fallen because of another revelation of malfeasance. It is the custom in Japan for cabinets to take responsibility when such acts are exposed. Saito's personal prestige is of course as high as ever. But the break would probably have come anyway. Saito had served his purpose. He had propped up democratic forms. He has made room for a younger man, who, like him, is above parties, but who, also like him, has been in sufficient connection with them to be able to keep factional bickering in check.

It will not escape notice in the Western world that an admiral succeeds an admiral. The new Prime Minister is the more naval-minded of the two because he comes straight from the Ministry of the Navy. He held this portfolio in the Saito Cabinet. By his new appointment he becomes two persons rolled in one. As Premier he will help to maintain Japan's democratic front to the world. As a member of the ruling clique he is part of the invisible govern-

ment, doing his part behind the scenes to make the policy which, like a modern Pooh Bah, he will carry out in his official capacity.

How Admiral Okada stands in the matter of the tactics of pushing Japanese policy is difficult to determine. He is close enough to what are called the "big-navy men" to be rated an aggressive naval equalitarian of the type of Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, commander-in-chief of the Japanese navy. Yet he supported with much vigor both the Washington and London agreements which assigned an inferior ratio to Japan. At that time his position gave him a classification among the navy "liberals," as the gradualists are called. But this identity with the "go fast" and "go slow" wings is probably his strongest claim to an office which requires a nice balancing of those political forces that are making the air in Japan resound with cries about the "naval crisis of 1935."

How Quiet Is Silence?

"SILENCE is golden" is another old saying that may have to be modified as a result of physical science's discoveries. The experience of engineers employed by a large electrical company would indicate that silence is a good deal rarer than gold, but probably not so desirable. Having constructed the nearest possible thing to a silent chamber, the engineers find fourteen decibels of sound remaining, and even under this condition human beings are likely to be uncomfortable.

Thus another illusion of apartment house and some suburban dwellers as to what they most desire runs into fact with a resounding crash. Yes, it seems you could hear even an illusion crash in an absolutely silent room, for the engineers say that to snap one's fingers in the new almost-silent chamber is to experience sensations similar to those one would feel on firing a cannon. A dropped collar button, then, would probably blast all the pictures askew, while the impact of one's head with the corner of the chifonier while looking for the button no doubt would produce an explosion that would quite cover the bumper's remarks on the incident.

But it is not only silence's magnification of ordinary sounds that would jeopardize human comfort. One needs only to go to a concert to discover how many people require more noise than even the performer can make to keep them at peace. That must be why they continually flip pages of programs, talk in an undertone, tap soles of shoes against floorboards, hum what they think is the same tune as the orchestra is playing, rustle their silks or creak their starched fronts at regular intervals.

It is not silence that men want. Perhaps not even quiet. Those who object to the singing lessons of the daughter next door like to make their dog "speak" for his dinner. Those who can't stand the shouting of the little boy in the adjoining yard always honk their automobile horns instead of ringing the doorbell when they go calling. So, when somebody else's radio is jazzing the air waves into contortions, or when the summer picnic orator is talking about "our one big happy family," or the postman is knocking at your door with an armful of bills—it isn't silence you want, but just some other kind of noise.

Modern Before His Time

Book of the Day

SIR THOMAS MORE was one of the great gentlemen of history. His charm, his wit, his learning, his devotion to truth, his statesmanship and his martyrdom have won him the unequalled admiration and affection of nearly all his numerous biographers. He has been singularly fortunate in these latter, ever since the "happy day" when his son-in-law, William Roper, wrote the famous "Life" which, together with Cavendish's "Wolsey," set a standard for English biography that was not to be reached again until the days of Isaac Walton.

The only trouble with More as the subject of biography (SIR THOMAS MORE AND HIS FRIENDS, by E. M. G. Routh. London: Oxford University Press) is that, as in the case of many another great and noble gentleman, the very sweetness of his disposition and the general perfection of his attainments preclude from his picture the contrasts of light and shade, the struggle of better and worse, which would give to an arresting dramatic and moral significance.

It is not to be expected, therefore, that Miss Routh's scholarly biography of More will capture one's imagination at once by the psychological excitement of its portrayal. Instead, it wins one over gradually to a genuine affection for the man by its quiet demonstration of the varied but level beauties of his character.

The early part of the book paints in, patiently and clearly, his less known years as a young Humanist, barrister and diplomat. Special emphasis is laid on his friendships, and it is here that the value of Miss Routh's book particularly lies. Through More's personal relationships we are able to gain a glimpse of the main streams of sixteenth century Humanism, and through his own life to see what the revival of learning meant to the man of the Renaissance in terms of concrete experience.

Though a bitter opponent of the Reformation, then in its earliest stages, More worked all his life for the reformation of manners and morals and the purification of church and state. His vision, and that of his friends, was often astonishingly "modern"—to use the word which we arrogantly bestow as an epithet of praise. Like Erasmus and Colet, he believed that "the most disastrous peace is preferable to the most just war," and his whole life demonstrated his agreement with the remarkable statement of Erasmus:

I often wonder what it is that drives—I will not say Christians, but men, to such a degree of madness as to rush with so much pains, cost and risk, to the destruction of one another! For us who glory in the name of Christ, how can anything in the world be important enough to provoke us to war...

From which it may be seen that the twentieth century can still learn much from Sir Thomas More and his friends!

ROBERT PERL

Celebrities Off Parade: Mark Twain

By WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

Author and expert on typography, the art of printing and the making of fine books.

I ALWAYS found Mark Twain much more humorous when off parade than when on guard. I learned to recognize the signs when he felt that people around him expected him to be funny. Then he would assume a professional attitude and good-naturedly give them what they wanted, but his efforts lacked the spontaneous expression which naturally came from his approach to any given situation.

Once when in Florence, I found that he was living at the Villa di Quarto, a few miles out from the city, and I telephoned from my hotel that I would like to see him.

"Come on out this afternoon," he welcomed me cordially. "I'd have you move your duds out and stay with me, but you're far more comfortable where you are. Wait until you see this place!"

When I arrived I understood. With all the attractive villas around Florence, it is still a mystery to me why the Clemens family selected this particular one. The building itself was large and unattractive—perhaps fifty feet wide and two hundred feet long. The garden was lovely but oppressive, due to the lugubrious cypresses, so tall that they kept out the sun. The statues and the marble seats were moldy with green moss, and the luxuriant ivy was so riotous in its growth as to be unkempt. To me, the one redeeming feature was the location, giving a superb view.

"Welcome to the barracks," Mark Twain greeted me. "Looks like a hotel, doesn't it? You'd think, with twenty bedrooms on the top floor, and only four people in my family, there'd be room enough to put you up, wouldn't you? But to stuff a friend into one of those medieval cells would be a crime."

Before we settled down for our visit, Mark Twain took me over the villa, and his comments were obviously an effort to be amusing.

"I was fooled into taking this villa," he explained, "by a clever agent, who told me it was built by Cosimo de' Medici. Maybe it was, but in that case he must have had a bum architect. Then came the 'improvements.' That Pullman staircase was put in by the King of Württemberg."

When we passed into the hall from the living room we came face to face with a huge green majolica stove. "Ah!" he exclaimed, "here is the masterpiece! That was put in by a Russian princess. When I first saw it, I thought it was a church for children. But the Princess wasn't responsible



Mark Twain

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

said with much feeling. "I wrote 'Joan of Arc' to prove that I could do something serious, but I didn't dare put my name on the title-page because everyone would be looking for what wasn't there."

"You were more fortunate than Maurice Hewlett," I reminded him. "He wrote 'The Queen's Quair' as serious history, but no one would accept it except as fiction."

"He should not have signed it," Mark Twain said emphatically. "By the time the critics discovered who wrote 'Joan of Arc,' it had made its place. Perhaps that proved me a humorist, after all."

From that day Mark Twain discarded his professional bantering when we were together. His natural, irrepressible humor was always present, but our conversations were along serious lines. These confirmed my confidence in the statement I made to him that the world would finally assess him as a philosopher rather than as a humorist. It is as such that he will always remain in my mind.

(Next Week: Julia Ward Howe)

North . . South . . East . . West

River, Come Nearer My Door!

By FRANK L. PERRIN

UNOBTRUSIVELY, in his calm and usual mood, the meandering Mississippi stills the fears of the apprehensive balladist who beseeches the awesome river to "keep away from my door."

If this grand old stream is, as has been said, the father of waters, he has caught another songwriter at a pretty serious job of story-telling. This is the one who has carelessly told us that "everybody works but father." Now there is abundant and convincing proof that the "Father of Waters" has gone back to work, perhaps with more determination and vigor than he manifested even in the years when his broad but winding channels provided a highway for cotton packets and passenger boats moving deliberately up and down their course between New Orleans, on the south, and the northern cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

In the rugged and expanding West, in the days when Missouri was a frontier state and St. Louis the supply post of the fur trappers, and Kansas City, or Independence, later on, the western rail terminal, the Mississippi was a busy thoroughfare, and the muddy Missouri a valuable feeder. These great waterways, in succeeding years, yielded their birthright to the faster competing rail lines which were built along their banks, with intersections and connections finally tapping the vast prairies farther west, the cotton fields of the South and the deserts and mining country beyond the Rockies.

Gradually the transportation facilities of the United States were transformed. The Ohio, draining rich eastern areas, the slow-moving Red River of the north, and even the Great Lakes, yielded their major burdens to the railroads. The locomotive accorded more nearly with the increasing national tempo than did the measured beat of the walking-beam of the river packet or the sturdier thrum of the lake freighter. America, all at once, seemed to be in a hurry. Even the tremendous tonnage from the newer wheat fields of Minnesota and the Dakotas found its way to the mills and thence to market by rail.

The result of all this was that the railroads gradually monopolized the carrying trade, both freight and passenger. Even the great crops of lumber, which had been floated down the St. Croix, the Chippewa and the Flambeau Rivers in the shape of logs, were, at the mills, transferred to cars and carried to market. Before the days of state and interstate commerce commissions, rail rates were either competitive or monopolistic according to circumstances. Until competing water transportation had been all but destroyed, shippers found it cheaper and more convenient to patronize the rail lines. Then came the rule of fair compensation and no favoritism, no special concessions, and higher tariffs. With this accomplished, the railroads have long been able to discourage a revival of internal waterway traffic.

It would be interesting to discover just to what extent this national monopolization of distribution has contributed to the problem of supply in the food and material markets of the United States. The situation, viewed retrospectively, offers little argument in support of regimentation. Carriers which were permitted to charge, or which were compelled under strict regulatory orders to charge, a rate which would guarantee a profit with carloadings at a minimum are stopped from granting a compensating rate on maximum loadings.

These costs, unavoidably, have penalized both producer and consumer. Fruit and grain crops which should have been made available at low prices when the supply was plentiful have, in many cases, been allowed to go to waste. Middle-

men have found it easy, because of transportation charges arbitrarily imposed, to regulate, almost at will, the flow of perishable products to the markets.

But in the Middle West, and particularly in St. Louis, an organization of determined men has for years been active in restoring the river carrying trade to the status of a competitor. At last these men seem to have succeeded. Lines of barges towed by sturdy steamboats carry rich cargoes up and down the grand old river, bringing to the people along the way an estimated annual saving of \$3,000,000. This estimate is based upon the lower transportation costs of the water carriers and the reductions in rail rates induced by river competition.

The Mississippi is the longest of the rivers available for economic development, but it is not the only one which will provide, in connection with canals and artificial waterways, a means of cheaper transport. With the development of these arteries a readjustment of rail rates, made practical and possible by economies which the railroads are rapidly finding ways to effect, will almost certainly follow. Gradually, it may be, but certainly, it is hoped, the realization will be impressed that one great need in this land of plenty is to distribute, at the lowest possible cost, the bounties of field, orchard and factory. With this accomplished there would be little complaint of lack, and none at all of embarrassing surpluses.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Practical Soil Conservation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial on "Farms Without Soil" brings to mind the practical activity of one whom the writer holds in high esteem. This man, soon after he had served in the Civil War, left his home in Pennsylvania and homesteaded in Nebraska. He plowed land in the fall, as you say, but sowed it to winter wheat, so that before the snow came, the field was green. The part you did not mention in your editorial, and which this man did with wisdom, was planting trees. The land was rolling, in some places ravines twenty and thirty feet deep. Near the stream and at the edge of the pasture he planted willows. When the prairie was broken, there naturally started to be soil erosion, but much of this soil was caught by the trees and brush before it could leave the fenced acres. In this way I have seen deep gullies raised many feet, until the sides of the ravine could be plowed and planted to crops.

This farmer did not stop with planting willows. He planted three or four rows of trees all around each quarter section. He planted black walnut, oak, elm, cottonwood and other varieties along the edge of a forty-acre field and along the edge of an eighty. He increased his farm to 560 acres, and during all the early years he never stopped planting trees. He also planted a large grove north of the house to protect it from the winter winds. He planted evergreens in the dooryard, which covered about five acres.

He planted an apple orchard, and increased it every year, until it covered more than ten acres. This orchard was so surrounded with shade trees, at the proper distance, that the force of the severe windstorms was broken.

The writer took a lesson from this farmer, and when he bought a house and about a half acre of land, ordered evergreens from a Monitor advertiser, and almost surrounded the lot with small trees. The lot is on a side hill, and a neighbor who built a cottage above on top of the hill, terraced his lawn, bought many loads of loam, and put in many days of work. But each year he needed more loam for much of it had washed down into my lot. I built rock walls at the lower side, and conserved much of this choice soil. So, instead of having a farm without soil, I have had a loam factory for many years.

M. A. HADSELL

Needham, Mass.